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Turkey to Protest Break in Frontier by Balkan Peace Terms

MONTENEGRO'S PLACE NOTABLY PICTURESQUE IN BALKAN STRUGGLE

While More Striking Than Powerful She May, Through Sympathies, Have to Be Reckoned With

RELIES ON RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The position occupied by Montenegro in the present struggle in the near East is more picturesque than powerful. The Montenegrin—the Afghan of Europe—as he has been styled, is a born soldier; he is indeed that first, and everything else afterwards, but he cannot fight far from home.

On the rugged sides and in the deep defiles of his own Black mountains he is invincible, as more than one of his neighbors have found to their cost; but bring him down into the plain, take him across the frontier, place him in the position where the line of communication and the question of transport become considerations of first magnitude, where all his wonderful knowledge of mountain warfare and guerrilla tactics are of no avail, and every mile that is added to the distance from the borders of his own country reduces his effectiveness as an opponent.

The Turks knew this well enough. Five centuries of almost unceasing conflict had left the Turk very little to learn about his traditional enemy in the little kingdom on his northwest frontier.

Turkey Heeded Little

When Montenegro declared war, therefore, several days before the other states comprising the Balkan league, Turkey attempted little in the way of serious opposition. Fortresses, so called, were captured in all directions, and prisoners to the number of 5000 were taken in the course of the first week, but the government at Constantinople paid little heed to these victories. Essad Pasha, with 12 guns and Maxims and all his men, simply marched into Skutari and shut the gates. At this point Europe, its attention diverted by the terrible struggle which then came into being in Thrace and Macedonia, lost sight of Montenegro in the

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Eddie Fox, "The Gingerbread Man."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Attack."
KEITH'S—"The Attack."
PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
ST. JAMES—"The Yellow Jacket."
TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

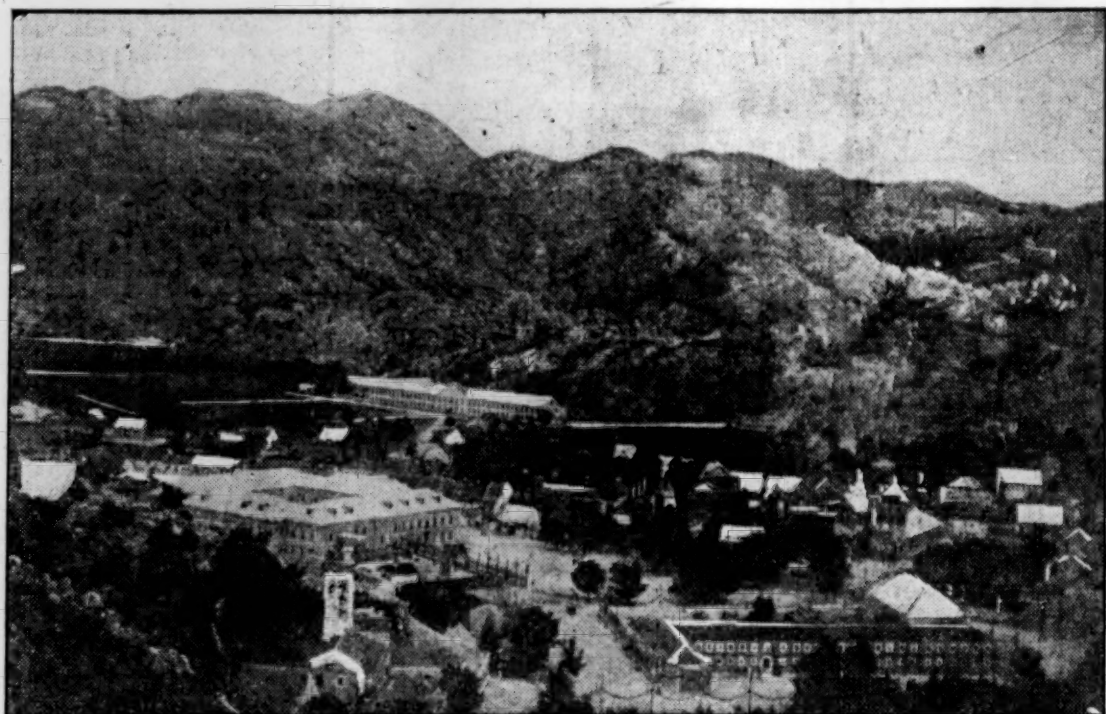
CHICAGO—BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
CORT—"The Concert."
GARRICK—"The Concert."
ILLINOIS—"The Concert."
OLYMPIA—"The Concert."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Concert."
LA SALLE—"The Concert."
MICKLER—"The Concert."
POWERS—"The Concert."
PRINCESS—"The Concert."

NEW YORK—ASTOR—"The Concert."
CASINO—"The Concert."
CENTURY—"The Concert."
CHILDREN—"The Concert."
COHAN—"The Concert."
COMEDY—"The Concert."
CORT—"The Concert."
ELLIOTT—"The Concert."
EMPIRE—"The Concert."
FORTY-EIGHTH—"The Concert."
FULTON—"The Concert."
GARDEN—"The Concert."
GLOBE—"The Concert."
HIPPODROME—"The Concert."
HUDSON—"The Concert."
LIBERTY—"The Concert."
LYRIC—"The Concert."
MANHATTAN—"The Concert."
PARK—"The Concert."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Concert."
REPUBLIC—"The Concert."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Symphony hall 2 p. m., tenth symphony (rehearsal), Sylvia Sorek and John P. Marshall, soloists.
Saturday, 8 p. m., tenth symphony concert, Sylvia Sorek and John P. Marshall, soloists.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Miss Fremont and Mr. Martin.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Traviata."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Aida."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Hänsel and Gretel"; 8 p. m., "Bohème."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

MOUNTAIN CAPITAL THAT HAS DEFIED TURKEY



Cetinje, seat of government of Montenegro, whose people call the country their castle, nestles snugly in valley

general melee, but when it did look again it was to find Essad Pasha still inside Skutari, and practically the whole of the Montenegrin forces still outside.

The part which Montenegro has played in the struggle has practically been limited to one week's triumphal success, and, although the moral effect of this at the commencement of hostilities may have been of the utmost importance to the allies, yet Montenegro as a military power never was a real factor in the problem.

The position of this curious little kingdom, in so many ways unique, is but little understood by the average man. What he hears of Montenegro doing and saying, what he hears of her royal house and its alliances would hardly incline him to think of a little country half the size of Wales, the entire population of which amounts to about 250,000.

Countries do not usually possess armies numbering one-fifth of their entire population, and yet Montenegro with her 50,000 more or less trained men is in this position, a position quite unique in any civilized or semi-civilized country. As has been said, however, the Montenegrin is a soldier first and everything else afterwards. He has never been conquered by the Turk, and that is his boast of boasts.

Five hundred years ago when the great hosts of Murad II. were sweeping the Balkan peninsula and pouring over the Danube into Hungary; when eastern Europe was fighting for its very existence, and John Hunyadi, "the Great White Knight" of Wallachia, and Scanderbeg, the Albanian, were making history, all those Serbs who preferred exile amidst a land of hungry hills to living in the plain under Turkish rule, set their faces resolutely toward the black mountains of Tsernagora and disappeared behind the great barrier.

Montenegro Secure

The Turks never seriously attempted to follow them. The land was lean and barren, and they learned from many a frontier incident the kind of fighter the Montenegrin was, and so less and less as years went by did they care to make the attempt. Montenegro therefore became the refuge for fugitive Serbs from all the adjoining lands, and whilst Turks, Venetians and Hungarians fought out their struggle of the centuries, Montenegro, "in the castle God built for us" (for thus the Montenegrin still speaks of his native land) remained untouched.

So things went on until Russia, about 150 years ago, began to play a serious part in Balkan history. From the first Montenegro fought on every occasion on the side of her mighty Slav neighbor, and, in 1878, as the result of the assistance she rendered Russia in the Russo-Turkish war, her independence was recognized, whilst in 1910, by virtue of a resolution passed by the Skupstina, Prince Nicholas, after ruling his country as a patriarch for 50 years and earning for himself the title of the "Bismarck

of the Balkans," assumed the title of king. It is, of course, all more interesting than important, yet although Montenegro has not entered into the present struggle as a serious factor, and will not be able to exert much influence in the coming settlement, yet it may well be that through the sympathies she may be able to attract to herself amongst the great powers she may prove a factor to be reckoned with.

Looks to Russia

Montenegro still looks to her big brother. She regards Russia with as much favor as she regards Austria-Hungary with something very much the reverse. She has never forgiven Austria-Hungary's hostility towards her at the Berlin congress, nor forgotten that she owes it to the Balkan states that she was not able to obtain a better return for the blood and treasure she had expended.

King Nikola is it true, in the early days of the present year showed himself specially desirous of the friendship of Vienna, but in times of peace when there is no call to put alliances, ententes, and understandings into practice, governments have a way of making many diplomatic excursions abroad, which in time of war are canceled as the stream of policy reverts to its old bed.

Montenegro has suffered too much at the hands of Austria-Hungary and been bled of too much by her to forget lightly and perhaps it is in the fear that the congress of London may result in a settlement as unsatisfactory to herself as the congress of Berlin, that causes the present armistice to be received with disfavor at Cetinje. Montenegro wants to have something more to show. The great "Behold, this have I won!" of the allies is too small in the case of Montenegro. Her troops are still on the wrong side of the walls of Tarnobosch and her great desire, Skutari.

Meanwhile Europe prepared for the great diplomatic struggle and the picture gallery in the foreign office in Whitehall is prepared for the making of history. In all directions the clouds of uncertainty, at any rate, are being dispelled. Responsible ministers in the countries chiefly concerned are coming out into the open and making known the position which their governments intend to take up.

Attitudes in Conference

The German imperial chancellor has spoken. Germany will stand by Austria-Hungary. The friend "in shining armor" is still a friend and still in shining armor today as in 1908, and the triple alliance has been renewed for another 12 years.

In France M. Poincaré has made it clear that France holds a watching brief for the peace of Europe, determined to do all in her power to maintain agreement and attain united action, whilst securing "the national honor of France unimpaired."

topmost rung of the ladder of optimism as the news of the German chancellor's speech flies from cafe to cafe, and the renewal of the Dreikund is openly proclaimed.

Russia is still the unknown quantity. "It needs only a word from Russia," says the Koelnische Zeitung, "to put the Serbian swelled heads back in their places. The world awaits the word in vain." Such is the position at the moment. "Of the future," said M. Poincaré in his speech before the foreign affairs committee, "it is difficult to speak, and it would be a rash man who would prophesy." More than ever at this moment, this is the counsel of wisdom.

ROXBURY LATIN CLASS HAS DINNER

The class of 1909 of the Roxbury Latin school had its annual dinner last evening at the Parker house, R. Fallon presiding. Addresses were made by Headmaster D. O. S. Lowell, Percy Wendell, captain of the Harvard football team, and B. J. Connelly, captain of the Amherst football team.

Among those who attended were R. Beatty, L. Berenson, F. B. Berry, P. E. Callahan, R. B. Burrage, W. G. Hill, W. S. Noir, A. W. Welek, J. W. White, W. N. Eichorn, F. J. Levesque, H. T. Nickerson, S. N. Gray and F. J. O'Brien.

COURT MAY STEP IN TO STOP OIL TANKS

An injunction is expected to be sought by Somerville residents to restrain the Gulf Refining Company from storing petroleum on its property at the foot of Roland street, notwithstanding that Mayor Burns Monday signed an order passed by the aldermen granting the company permission to erect seven underground and three aboveground tanks. "Agreements have been signed by the company that the entire plant at Roland street shall be fireproof," said Mayor Burns. "The company is to abandon the Allen street location entirely. It is better to grant it a license to store 200,000 gallons under the new conditions than for 40,000 gallons under the old license."

CITY IMPROVEMENT PROPOSED

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Paving and ornamental street lights are probable improvements for this city next summer. The civic association appointed a committee to investigate the various kinds of paving and to formulate a proposition for the city council at its January meeting. A separate committee will investigate and report on ornamental lights.

M. DETAILLE PASSES AWAY

(By the United Press)
PARIS—Edouard Detaille, the famous painter of battle scenes, and once commander of the Legion of Honor, passed away today. M. Detaille painted the portraits of King Edward of England, when he was Prince of Wales; Czar Nicholas of Russia, the Duke of Connaught and other noblemen.

Envoys Demand Section of Shore on Sea of Marmora, Separating Gallipoli From the City of Constantinople

SENT TO THE PORTE

Severe Conditions Made by Allies Await Reply Until Saturday, While Question of Indemnity Is Held Over

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—The quite unnecessary alarmist rumors spread throughout Europe yesterday have been falsified this morning, the intelligent anticipation of an almost certain breakdown of the Balkan peace conference having proved utterly unintelligent. At Monday's sitting, under the presidency of M. Novakovich, the Turkish envoys announced that they were instructed to admit the Greeks unconditionally to the conference. This having been arranged, the allies at once presented their terms, which proved even more severe than had been generally anticipated. The Turks in consequence announced that these terms must be submitted to Constantinople, and the conference was adjourned until the morning of the 28th to enable the reply to be received.

Meantime, the vast expense of war, calculated by the allies at \$3,000,000 a day, is causing the allies to view the delay inherent with all dealings with the Porte with great disfavor.

The allies have been wise in demanding that the secession of territory shall be made in one mass to them and that they shall be left to settle among themselves its eventual distribution. In this way the dangers of separate difficulties with Turkey have been overcome. The demands include the whole of the Turkish possessions in Europe, with the exception of the peninsula of Gallipoli and Thrace. Even these peninsulas are not to be included in the solid block of territory. The line of the Thracian peninsula is to extend from Rodosto on the sea of Marmora to Cape Malatra on the Black sea. There will thus be a section of shore on the sea of Marmora, roughly speaking between Rodosto and Sharkeu, which will separate Gallipoli from Constantinople and enable Bulgarian troops to intervene between the two.

It is perfectly certain that the Turks will make a great stand against this and will demand a frontier drawn from the neighborhood of Midia on the Black sea to the mouth of the Maritza, or if possible to Dedagetch on the Aegean sea. This would give the Ottoman empire a continuous frontier in Europe which would also be a strategic one.

In addition to this, the allies demand the cession to them of Albania, which country is to be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the great powers. Furthermore, they require the surrender of all islands in the Aegean, as well as Crete, certain of these islands again to be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the powers. The question of indemnity is held over until the question of territory has been decided, but it is impossible not to realize that the real cause of this is that if a demand for the severing of the Turkish frontier at Rodosto should prove a breaking point, the drawing of it at a point more favorable to the Porte may be made an excuse for an increase in the sum of the indemnity.

PETITION TO RECALL COUNCIL

JANESVILLE, Wis.—The campaign for recalling Mayor James Fathers, Councilman Chaucery K. Millmore and Councilman Roy M. Cummings was formally launched, recently, with the filing with City Clerk J. P. Hammarlund of the properly filled and subscribed recall papers signed by some 700 qualified electors of the city of Janesville; the holding of an enthusiastic mass meeting at Eagles hall during the evening, and the announcement and ratification of three candidates, J. C. Nichols, Peter J. Mount and Dr. D. B. Clark, to run on the ticket opposed to the present city administration.

NEW BUILDING FOR UNIVERSITY

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The contract for the erection of the new building for the University of Illinois Young Women's Christian Association has been let for \$50,000. It is to be completed Aug. 1, 1913. Congressman W. B. McKinley gave \$25,000 and loaned \$5000 more.

TURKS IN SCUTARI REFUSE ARMISTICE AND GO ON FIGHTING

(Special to the Monitor)

CETTINJE, Montenegro—Although an armistice between the allies and Turkey was signed at Chatralja, it has not come into operation as regards Montenegro. The Governor of Scutari, Hassan Riza Pasha, refuses to accept the notification forwarded to him by the German minister on behalf of the Porte. The result, therefore, is that hostilities between Montenegro and Turkey continue.

A lieutenant of the Montenegrin army, who is acquainted with the Turkish language, was sent with a letter explaining that the armistice had been signed, and requesting the Governor of Scutari to agree to the terms. Hassan Riza Pasha replied, however, that he could not accept as official the communication brought, since it was sent from a foreign power.

Shortly after the departure of the Montenegrin officer fire was opened by the Turkish guns on the Montenegrin positions.

KALAMAZOO TO BE THE FLAG CITY

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—On the first day of the new year this city will be known as the Flag city and the occasion of presenting the new designation to the city will be marked by the displaying from every flagstaff the stars and stripes and keeping the flag visible throughout the year on public buildings and places of business.

Scores of merchants and manufacturers have pledged their cooperation and D. A. R. enthusiasm has been aroused. The scheme in the extent to which it is to be tried here is considered unprecedented in any municipality.

UTILITY DEAL IS APPROVED

COLUMBUS, O.—The purchase of the Xenia Gas & Electric Company by the Dayton Light & Power Company was authorized recently by the public utilities commission. The price stipulated was \$149,750. To consummate the deal the Dayton company is granted permission to issue preferred stock in the amount of the sale price. Of the total \$100,000 will be exchanged for outstanding bonds, while the balance will purchase all but five shares of the stock of the Xenia concern.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS AGREE

CHICAGO—Democratic faction leaders in Illinois have come to harmony and will go to Springfield pledged to Col. James Hamilton Lewis for United States senator with the solid Democratic vote in the general assembly. Colonel Lewis, Roger C. Sullivan, Governor-elect Dunne and Mayor Harrison are parties to the agreement. Enough Republican support to elect Colonel Lewis is said to be assured.

EMPLOYEES' WAGES RAISED

CHICAGO—President Russell of the Pullman company announced Monday a raise in pay to office clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers, the increase being from 6 to 12 per cent, and meaning to the company a total outlay of \$300,000 a year additional.

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PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
BOSTON BRANCH—753 BOYLSTON STREET

PREMIER BORDEN TAKES A VACATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Unknown to every one but his colleagues and intimate friends, Premier Borden, accompanied by Mrs. Borden, left recently for a short vacation in the southern states. He will be away until a few days before the House meets again on Jan. 14. In his absence Mr. George E. Foster is acting premier.



It's Thrifty To Buy Hub-Mark Rubbers

As a nation we have always been criticised for extravagance—especially for our bit or miss ways of buying goods about which we know little or nothing.

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Rubbers for instance. Surely, no one will continue to buy unknown brands when a factory, well-known for sixty years, steps forward ready to guarantee every pair it makes.

When buying rubbers, look for the Hub-Mark. It's evidence they are made by a factory that is in the business to stay and counts upon selling you rubbers season after season.

Standard First Quality
Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other cars. They are complete, and they will give you thorough satisfaction. Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women, boys and girls.

The Hub-Mark Is Your Value-Mark
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us
Boston Rubber Shoe Co.
Malden, Mass. Established 1853

SPECIAL Christmas Dinner.... \$1.50

Served in all our Dining Rooms from Noon to 8 P. M.

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED MUSIC

Crawford House

SCOLLAY SQUARE BOSTON

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HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
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Leading Events in Athletic World



Play for Chess Title

HARVARD NOW HAS A GOOD LEAD IN CHESS TOURNEY AT NEW YORK

Crimson Looks Like Sure Winner of Intercollegiate Title Now Held by Columbia University

THIRD ROUND TODAY

Club	Won	Lost
Harvard	5 1/2	2 1/2
Columbia	4 1/2	3 1/2
Princeton	1 1/2	5 1/2

NEW YORK.—The third round of play in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association is being contested in this city today and with Harvard holding a 1 1/2-point lead over Yale, which is in second place, the Crimson is a decided favorite to capture the title now held by Columbia.

Owing to the fact that B. F. Van Vliet '13 of the Princeton varsity team is unable to compete, the Orange and Black is greatly handicapped, as each of his games will have to go to the opponents by default. Van Vliet was one of the best players entered and his loss is severely felt by his team.

It was decided at a meeting of the captains of the Princeton and Columbia teams that the game which should have been played by these two teams in the first round Sunday should be played on Friday.

The second round was played Monday with Harvard defeating Columbia by 2 1/2 points to 1 1/2 and Yale winning from Princeton by 3 points to 1. This made the standing of Harvard 5 1/2 points; Yale 4 1/2; Columbia 4; Princeton 1 1/2.

Yale scored her first victory of the tournament Monday when she won from Princeton by 3 to 1, the Tigers' team lacking one player. The game at the board, therefore, was scored against Princeton in favor of Yale.

P. Robertson and G. C. Job also scored their games for the Blue, but A. S. Terry succumbed to the prowess of L. W. Jarman of Princeton.

In the Columbia Harvard match the Blue and White suffered an early setback at the fourth board, where A. P. Sachs made his debut in a game against J. B. Morton. The latter pushed the attack vigorously and scored in 14 moves in consequence of a wrong interposition on the part of the New Yorker. To make matters worse S. H. Childs dropped a point at the second table, disappointing many admirers who had confidently looked to him to place a point in Columbia's column. His reverse was due to overaggressiveness, leading to a faulty combination. H. A. Wise, first board for the New Yorkers, had an eventful game with B. Kinkelman of Harvard, a draw being finally recorded.

E. L. Gluck won for Columbia in a finely fought game against W. B. Harris, the Harvard captain, whom he forced to capitulate after a session of over seven hours, and this despite the fact that he lost a piece in the opening. The summary:

HARVARD	COLUMBIA
1-B. Kinkelman 15 1/2	11-A. Wise 14 1/2
2-S. H. Childs 12 1/2	8-K. E. Stockton 12 1/2
3-W. B. Harris 11 1/2	11-E. L. Gluck 11 1/2
4-J. B. Morton 10 1/2	10-A. P. Sachs 10 1/2
Total 52 1/2	Total 48 1/2
PRINCETON	YALE
1-R. B. Beech 14 1/2	1-B. F. Van Vliet 14 1/2
2-P. Robertson 13 1/2	2-K. E. Stockton 13 1/2
3-A. S. Terry 12 1/2	3-L. W. Jarman 12 1/2
4-G. C. Job 11 1/2	4-E. S. Carter 11 1/2
Total 52 1/2	Total 52 1/2

MICHIGAN LOOKS FOR FAST 1-MILE VARSITY RELAY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan's chance of winning the mile relay at Pennsylvania this year seems brighter than in many seasons, though at present there does not seem to be the material on hand to make the going good in the event that for many years was regarded as the Wolverine event, namely, the four-mile relay. However, there are enough fast short-distance men to make the going in the mile event fast, so fast in fact that the Maize and Blue seems likely to be the leading color when the tape is broken. At present there are six men in college who look good.

Captain Huff, Craig, Blake, Baier, Tuttle and Carver is the way the list reads at present and of course there is always the good chance that some other flyer will be developed this winter. Huff was one of the American runners who was placed on the Olympic team this summer and he has a mark of 48 1-5 in the 440. Blake has done the 440 in 50 1-5, while Baier went the route in 51 1-5, last season. Craig has a mark of 51 4-5, while Tuttle did 50s, even in the East before he entered Michigan. For this reason it is not known just what he can do now, as last season he did not train. Carver's best so far is 52s, but he is due to improve a lot this year.

BROWN SIGNS WITH BOSTON
Pitcher Charles E. Brown of the Boston Nationals has sent in his signed contract for 1913.

CANADIAN YACHTERS WILL TRY TO WIN BACK INTERNATIONAL CUP

Feel Confident That They Can Again Capture for Canada the Cup Won by Minnesota Last Year

PLAN NEW YACHTS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Several yachts have already been planned for by the members of the Lake of the Woods Yacht Club, and it is thought that by spring several more will be under way to take part in the plans of the club to win back to Canada the Lake of the Woods international challenge cup, recently won by the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn.

The races for the international cup next year will be held on White Bear lake, and inasmuch as the cup was won by a very narrow margin, the members of the Canadian club have every confidence that they will come back with the cup next year.

The majority of the yachts will be built at Keewauyden, and a series of elimination races will be held to determine which yacht will be sent to St. Paul as the challenger. It has not yet been decided whether more than one boat will be sent to compete for the cup.

The attendance at the last meeting of the club was large, and reports show that the past season was the most successful in the history of the club. The annual membership fees were raised to \$12.50, to cover the expected increased expenditures for the coming year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore J. E. Macara; vice commodore, F. L. Patton; rear commodore, R. W. Patterson; honorary secretary, L. W. Caldwell; honorary treasurer, R. S. Salt; official measurer, W. K. Chandler.

The following members were elected for the executive committee: E. M. Robinson, G. F. Gault, G. W. Baker, H. W. O. Triger, and on the sailing committee A. R. D. Patterson, W. B. Baines, T. L. Peters.

MINNESOTA EXPECTS MORE THAN 25,000 AT HER FARMERS' WEEKS

MINNEAPOLIS.—In the short-year course of far-her weeks just started at 28 agricultural high schools throughout the state by the extension division of the state college of agriculture, Minnesota educational experts expect the attendance to exceed that of last year, which was 25,000.

In 1911-1912 there were 20 short courses in agriculture, 11 short courses in home economics and 15 short courses combining agriculture and home economics. This year so many sessions are planned at some of the places that this record also will be broken.

The farmers' weeks will be given in addition to the regular schedule of farmers' institutes, and the regular short courses scheduled by the Putnam and Benson-Lee schools and not included in the farmers' weeks. Altogether, hundreds of meetings will be held by the various agencies in Minnesota, all interested in teaching better methods of agriculture. The farmers' weeks, however, are different from most of the others in that they give a week's regular instruction in some specialized subjects.

So successful were the courses last year that there have been more than 75 applications from agricultural high schools for farmers' weeks. A lack of equipment and instructors has rendered it impossible to grant more than 28 applications. The farmers' weeks will be divided into two circuits, so that two courses will be given at the same time. The first circuit is in charge of W. A. McKerrrow, livestock specialist, and the second one probably is in charge of Charles Nelson, vice-president of the Minnesota Dairymen's Association. Each corps is provided with an advance man whose duties will be to arrange for the local farmers' weeks, explaining details and stirring up interest.

Directors for running the weeks were prepared by K. A. Kirkpatrick in charge, and an attempt is made to standardize all courses. Methods of organization and instruction are similar at all places.

One feature is the work given to boys and girls. In the children's sections work in corn judging, livestock judging, rope splicing and rope tying, vegetable gardening, weed eradication, fruit culture, poultry and care of farm tools are taught. Attempts will be made to interest rural school children in the work. More attention is paid than ever before to the farm women. Everywhere it is being urged that the farmers' week be made a holiday week for farmers and their wives.

LINE EXTENSION ASKED
HOLBROOK, Mass.—The officials of the Bristol & Norfolk Street Railway Company have received a petition asking that their line be extended from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's station to Postoffice square.

Famous Veteran Pitcher Who Has Just Signed His Contract for Next Year



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
GEORGE MULLIN
Detroit American League Club

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS LONDON ATHLETES IN BIG DUAL TRACK MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Cambridge University Athletic Club achieved a fine performance on Dec. 7, by defeating a strong amateur athletic association team which included no fewer than nine Olympic representatives. This was the second annual fixture between these teams, and as a means of finding new talent at the university, the value of such contests cannot be overestimated.

Particularly good was the victory of Macintosh in the sprint over W. R. Applegarth and R. E. Atkinson's victory in the three miles over F. J. Bridge was a fine performance. R. S. Clarke did a good mile, and when he comes to meet A. N. S. Jackson, the Oxford Olympic winner, at Queen's, there should be a good race. Cambridge will evidently have a good team for the inter-varsity match next term. The following is a list of the performances with times, etc.

100-yard dash—H. M. Macintosh (Cambridge), 10 3-5.
Quarter-mile dash—D. G. Davis (Cambridge), 32s.
Half-mile run—E. J. Henly (A. A. A.), 2m. 22 1-2s.
One-mile run—R. S. Clarke (Cambridge), 4m. 28s.
Three-mile run—R. E. Atkinson (Cambridge), 15m. 21s.
50-yard hurdles—K. Powell (A. A. A.), 16 1-2s.
High jump—B. H. Baker (A. A. A.), 5ft. 10in.
Long jump—H. S. O. Ashington (Cambridge), 21ft. 11in.
Throwing hammer—A. E. Flaxman (A. A. A.), 135ft. 10in.
Putting weight—R. S. Woods (Cambridge), 50ft. 7 1-2in.
Result—Cambridge won by 6 events to 4.

NEBRASKA SAILORS WIN

NORFOLK.—In the fastest gridiron battle ever played on the St. Helena reservation, the eleven of the battleship Nebraska defeated the team from the battleship Michigan Monday, 9 to 0. The contest was for the championship of the Atlantic fleet. Nebraska scored on a touchdown, the result of a fumble, from which a goal was not kicked, and on a field goal from the 35-yard line. Michigan repeatedly played near the Nebraska goal, but could not score. More than 4000 bluejackets lined the gridiron.

TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING FRIDAY

NEW YORK.—The National Collegiate Athletic Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at the Hotel Astor Friday. The election of a president to succeed Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, who is now in the far east with his regiment, will be all important, while the discussion on such subjects as eligibility, training, etc., is likely to sow the seed for future changes in college athletics.

WITHINGTON SUSPENDED

Paul Withington, assistant graduate treasurer at Harvard, has been suspended by the wrestling committee of the N. E. A. A. U. so that he cannot take part in either wrestling or swimming meets. Withington, it is stated, transgresses the A. A. U. rule by accepting salary for his position as assistant graduate treasurer.

CORNELL OFFERS FOOTBALL DATE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell has offered Washington and Jefferson a date, Oct. 18, on the 1913 football schedule. This is the date usually reserved by the Ithaca for the Penn State College. Washington and Jefferson, however, is anxious to play Penn State on this same Saturday, and will sacrifice the Cornell game to do so.

WARSHIP TO LEAVE DOMINGO

WASHINGTON.—The installation of Archbishop Nouel as temporary President of Santo Domingo has so much improved the situation that it is expected the battleship New Hampshire, which was sent to the island to guarantee good order at the capital, will sail for home Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCHES TO BE HELD IN JUNE

Letter Issued by William A. Hazard Gives Dates and Places Where Meets Will Be Held

NEW YORK.—William A. Hazard, secretary of the Polo Association, in confirmation of the acceptance of the challenge from the Hurlingham Club for the series of games for the Westchester polo cup, emblematic of the championship of the world, gave out the contents Monday of the letter sent to Maj. F. Egerton Green, which followed the cable acceptance of two weeks ago, and which reads as follows:

Since the receipt of your cable of Nov. 29, it has given us much pleasure to receive the formal challenge from the Hurlingham Club for the international polo cup, as contained in your letter of Nov. 28.

At a meeting of the committee of the Polo Association, held on Friday, Dec. 13, I was directed to advise you that the challenge was accepted, the first game to be played at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, the second on Saturday, June 14, and should a third event be necessary the date to be arranged later.

The committee of the Polo Association waives the rule as to the measurement of ponies played by each team, as has been the custom in the past.

The committee desires as far as possible to meet the wishes of the Hurlingham Club in regard to all matters connected with these events, and hopes that the dates named will have your entire approval.

Looking forward with great interest to the promised matches, yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. HAZARD, Secretary.

M. P. HALPIN MAY BE CLUB OFFICIAL

NEW YORK.—Matthew P. Halpin, captain of the New York Athletic Club, who announced some time ago that he would not be again a candidate for any office in that organization, is said to be slated for the board of governors of the club, with the possibility of his being made chairman of the athletic committee. Paul Pilgrim, the present handicapper of the club and an aid of Halpin in his work in connection with club affairs and with the American Olympic team, is said to be the selection of the newly elected nominating committee for the captaincy to be made vacant by Halpin's defection.

The collaboration of Halpin and Pilgrim in the upholding of track and field sports in the club is expected to further the situation in the club, which is said to have been retrograding in this department for more than a year past, because of retrenchment methods pursued by the present administration, which have retarded materially the progress made by the athletic teams recently.

The nominating committee, which has as its chairman Jennings S. Cox, with Robert C. Kammerer as secretary, is hard at work in its endeavors to put in the field a ticket satisfactory to most of its members, and expects to show the result of its deliberations in a couple of days, when the complete ticket will be posted.

RICHIE TO GET PROMISED GIFT

CHICAGO.—Pitcher Lou Richie of the Chicago National league team will receive as a holiday gift a check for \$1000 from the club for winning more than 60 per cent of his games last season. President Murphy promised Richie \$500 if he would exceed that average in 1911, but Richie missed the mark by a few points. The offer was repeated at the beginning of last season, in addition to the \$500 that Louie failed to obtain in 1911. Richie is visiting his team-mate, James Lavender, at Montezuma, Ga.

LEAVITT DECLINES LEHIGH OFFER

S. BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Robert Leavitt of the Boston Athletic Association has just received a very flattering offer to act as track and field athletic coach for Lehigh University. But the hurdler who won at the Olympic meet at Athens in 1906 likes the fruit business very much and has elected to refuse the chance to become a professional. Leavitt will remain an amateur and will return to Costa Rica soon after the new year.

SOUTH CLAIMS FAST SPRINTER

NEW ORLEANS.—Sportsmen in the South declare that another sterling sprinter has been discovered in that part of the country in William Coleman, who hails from Tulane University. The Southerners claim he is a second Gwynne Henry in many respects. Coleman is going to New York for the junior championships. Students at the college say he will surprise the New York folks with his finished sprinting.

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS OXFORD IN ANNUAL FOOTBALL CONTEST

Light Blue Varsity Rugby Team Proves Superior to Dark Blue in Great Game at Queen's Club Grounds

WERE FAVORITES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The fortieth annual Rugby football match between Oxford and Cambridge fully upheld the reputation of its predecessors in the matter of intense public interest and keenness of play. The Queens Club ground had been specially fitted up with seating and standing accommodations for the large crowd that always comes to see this match, and in this respect there were great improvements compared with last year. It appears, however, that before long the enclosure will be entirely unable to contain the numbers that seek admission.

Both sides came to the match with good records, particularly Cambridge, who had won 11 matches out of 13, losing the other two, while Oxford had won eight out of 12 with three losses and one drawn game. Several changes had to be made in the teams during the last few days and Cambridge suffered a severe loss in Bryn Lewis, their famous three-quarter. The Light Blues, too, had to take the field without their old Blues, Thorne and Kitching, while Oxford was without London-Shand and A. J. Ding'e.

The absence of the two latter made room for Hands and Reid, both South Africans. Thus the Oxford side included no fewer than seven colonials as will be seen from the list given below.

Before the match the Cantabs had been picked to win; but the favorites had so often gone under at Queen's that there still remained a good deal of uncertainty. Their preliminary record included victories over Blackheath, Old Merchant Taylors, Glasgow Academicals, Edinburgh University and several other good sides. Against the South Africans the university fifteen made a splendid fight of it for about 40 minutes, but after losing a man they appeared to be played out and lost by the large margin of 24 points to 0. Their play, however, for the first half was good enough to warrant the expectation of a very good Light Blue team taking the field in the intervarsity match.

Oxford had not had such a successful season as their rivals. Losses to Blackheath and the South Africans, however, did not discourage the side, and they won their matches with the United Services, Dublin University and Gloucester in good style. They showed steady improvement to the very end.

The play was of the most exciting nature. With the exception of several strong rushes by the Light Blues the Oxford "threes" seemed to control the game entirely during the first 40 minutes. Their passing and fielding was faultless, and had it not been for some fine defensive play by Wallace, the Cambridge back, they would have crossed over with a larger lead than three points to nil. W. P. Green, the wing three-quarter, was by far the most conspicuous, and he executed some splendid swerving and passing. Apart from some fine kicking on each side the first half was marked by stronger work on the part of the Cambridge pack, though the Dark Blues also looked dangerous at times. When the sides crossed over it appeared to be just a matter of which could last the best, for the struggle was very close. Oxford started off again brilliantly but the Cambridge defense was very sound, and gradually the Light Blue forwards worked their way down to the Oxford "25." After about 20 minutes play the Cambridge pack forced their opponents further and further back, and from a scramble close to the line Wilson touched down for them and Greenwood converted the try into a goal. This seemed to give the Cambridge forwards a spur on, and from that moment they had matters all their own way. Not an Oxford man had a chance, for the attack was overwhelming. Close on time Will secured a second by which Greenwood again converted, leaving the Cantabs winners by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Oxford, undoubtedly, had the best three quarter line; but the Cambridge forwards played splendidly and though the latter "threes" lost several chances and made several bad mistakes they played a fine defensive game. Knott, at half, was very good, but Thomas and Cumberland, the Cambridge pair, were also very useful. The Oxford fifteen were quicker and natter, but the Cantabs proved themselves the better stayers and the stronger in the forward line, which on a day when the ball was wet and greasy was a great asset. The backs on both sides were exceedingly good. The victory of the Light Blues was received with tremendous enthusiasm, it being their first since 1905. Oxford has now won 18 times, Cambridge 13 and nine matches have been drawn. The teams were as follows:

OXFORD
W. M. Dickson (Rondebosch and University), back.
S. L. Steyn (Rondebosch and University), K. C. M. Hands (Rondebosch and University), N. A. Reid (South Africa and Oxford), and W. P. Green (Halesbury and University), three-quarters.
E. H. Knott (Cambridge and Brasenose), and L. R. Broster (St. Andrew's, South Africa and Trinity), halfbacks.
G. B. Brown (Queensland and Balliol), captain.
D. M. Bain (Edinburgh Academy and Trinity), W. E. Thomas (Rondebosch and Brasenose), G. Donald (Dulwich and University), H. R. Moore (Uppingham and Brasenose), J. G. Montague (Edinburgh Academy and Wadham), F. W. Thomas (Edinburgh Academy and University), and E. F. Boyd (Rugby and University), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE

W. M. Wallace (Edinburgh University and Kings), back.
J. L. Will (Merchant Taylors and Pembroke), P. Middlemas (Christ's Hospital and Pembroke), W. H. B. Baxter (Oxford and Pembroke), and W. S. Lowe (Dulwich and Pembroke), three-quarter backs.
H. W. Thomas (Moumouth Grammar School and Kings), and R. S. Cumberland (Durham and Emmanuel), halfbacks.
J. E. Greenwood (Dulwich and Kings), captain.
A. H. Wilson (Merchanton and Pembroke), P. C. B. Blair (Fettes and Kings), W. C. Neill (Uppingham and Clare), J. G. Fowler (Eastbourne and Calis), A. E. Symington (Fettes and Clare), A. F. Maynard (Durham and Emmanuel), and E. C. Bentall (Eton and Kings), forwards.

*An old Blue.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In my articles on the unconscious influence of an opponent, I referred to the proper method of scoring in match play. Some one who terms himself "An Old-Timer" contributed the following to Golf Illustrated: The Rules of Golf as approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews provide by Rule 21:

Terms Used in Reckoning Game.

21. The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms "the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

I wonder how many players out of the tens of thousands that played last week adhered to this rule. Not a single one of them with whom I played did so.

One of my earliest golf recollections is of the then celebrated match at Prestwick St. Nicholas in 1872 between my uncle, Duncan Alexander of Carnoustie, and Robert Stewart of Micklefen.

There stands out in my memory the military precision with which each player in turn, adhering strictly to the above cited rule, named his stroke immediately after playing it. Both of the antagonists made fine drives, but my uncle's was the shorter one, and when he had played and put his brassie shot on the green, he looked up at his antagonists and said, "The odd," with perhaps a slight note of triumph.

Mr. Stewart did not carry the hazard guarding the green, but the moment he had made his shot he looked up and said, "The like."

At this third shot Mr. Stewart carried the hazard, and ejaculated, "The odd!" When we went round the hazard Mr. Stewart's ball was further from the hole, and when he had made his putt he said, "Two more," and after my uncle's putt he rejoined "One off two."

There was a combination of accuracy and politeness in these exclamations which appealed to my boyish mind then, and which appeals to me now.

I became a member of Prestwick St. Nicholas in due course and then of a host of other clubs; but of later years I find that my "The odd," "Two more," have met with but dumb responses from more modern players.

Playing at Ashdown Forest last week I was very much struck with the attitude of my partner, an eminent accountant in the city of London, who should by his training be the first to obey the properly constituted rules as to "Terms used in reckoning games."

Dumb—dumb—dumb. Emerging from

with tremendous enthusiasm, it being their first since 1905. Oxford has now won 18 times, Cambridge 13 and nine matches have been drawn. The teams were as follows:

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*An old Blue.

the rough on the way to the second hole. I inquired, "How do we stand?" "I have played four," he replied, and by his response he betrayed the modern golfer who plays his own game heedless of what his opponent is doing. In the old days each player watched the other and noted his record of his strokes, and thereby knew exactly how the game stood. In these days "I have played four" is the be all and the end all!

Still I plodded on with my "The odd" and "One off two," thus keeping the score for both of us. But why should the keeping of the score be thrust upon one of the players, when the rule laid down by the Royal and Ancient, which is binding on all, be so disregarded?

Of course, my friend's careless avoidance of the rule led to difficulties. "One off two!" I ejaculated. "Oh, no!" said he, "it is 'The like.' I have only played four, and you have played the same."

It was at the eighth hole at Ashdown. "We were both in the rough near the guiding flag with our second," I said, "and I played 'The odd!' Then you played 'The like' and fooled it a few feet, then you played 'The odd' into the rough on the right and now you have played 'Two more' out of the rough, and I have therefore played 'One off two!'"

"Quite right," said he.

"Would it not be nice for us both to call the score at each stroke?" I inquired. "Certainly," said he, "I agree." But never once did he do so during the morning round and it was not till half-way through the afternoon round that the advantage of it dawned upon him.

All I plead for is that people should obey the rule and not refer to their threes, fours and fives, but rather to "the odd," "two more," "one off two," etc.

A couple of years ago I was playing with an American friend, to whom I was talking in this language, when he urged me not to try these new-fangled terms upon him, but to stick to the old "three, four and five" method.

"Where ignorance is bliss,

"Tis folly to be wise."

The old method is that set forth in the present rules, and I urge all those who prefer to play according to the rules to try to persuade the moderns to tolerate no other method of scoring when playing an ordinary match. It would tend to mitigate the present selfish way of playing the game and save endless disputes.

LOCKE EXPECTS HE WILL CONTROL PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH.—William H. Locke expects to have control of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club within a week. Although Locke will not say this in so many words, his conversation gives evidence of his confidence that he is to head the team and that he will have such a majority of the stock that there will be none to say him nay in regard to club management.

"If I get the Philadelphia team, it means there will be no more talk about syndicate baseball," said Locke Monday. "There has been some criticism of the game because of the interest that Charles P. Taft has in the Chicago and the Philadelphia clubs, and because C. W. Murphy has an interest in both these organizations. But if I control this deal, that will be the last of syndicate baseball talk."

"I am not at liberty to say just now who the men are who are associated with me, but not one is in baseball at present. The harrang of all men interested in other clubs and the absolute control of the club, if we get it, are two points upon which I have insisted."

DETROIT SIGNS MULLIN
DETROIT.—Pitcher George Mullin has signed

PROMINENCE FOR NEW ENGLAND IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CENTENNIAL

Atlantic Coast Group of States Has Chosen Its Members of the Advisory Committee With Care

EUROPE INTERESTED

NEW ENGLAND is to play a conspicuous role in the coming celebration commemorating the 100 years of uninterrupted peace between Great Britain and the United States. With the English people making great preparations for the event, in the western hemisphere the proximity of Canada to the New England commonwealths necessarily focuses attention on what is being done by the Atlantic coast states to give the occasion fitting recognition.

Any possible thought that the commemorating exercises may tend to show an increasing Anglo-American friendship at the expense of some other nation has been dissipated by the resolve of the various committees in charge abroad and in the U. S. States that the whole world shall be invited to participate. The main purpose of the event naturally will be closely adhered to; but at the same time aim will be to have every country participating feel that it has a leading part in the celebration.

In Boston, where interest in international harmony dates back to the time when only a handful of peace advocates were in the field—now the number many thousands—certain programs already are being arranged that yet need to be made more specific in order to fit into the Anglo-American plan for amity. Officials of the American Peace Society, the Massachusetts Peace Society and the World Peace Foundation are confronted with a mass of details that needs to be put into concrete shape. The celebration is still two years away; but the magnitude of it demands constant labor from this day on.

Must Have Cooperation

Having come back recently from Europe, where he went to arrange certain matters in connection with the Anglo-American peace centennial, Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society and director of the New England department of the American

Peace Society, has well-defined plans that he expects to execute as preliminaries to the celebration itself.

"The public must be educated up to the importance of this wonderful event," Dr. Tryon said. "It is not enough that the program is perfected by the respective committees here and abroad. We must have the cooperation of the masses. This is not a difficult thing to obtain today, for the educational advances in the direction of international amity have been considerable."

"My recent trip to Great Britain showed me how vast is the interest abroad in the great event before us. It is true that there has been some misgivings that we and England might give some affront to other nations in celebrating the 100 years of peace, but such criticisms are sure to turn around when it becomes better known that all the world is bidden to the feast."

Advisory Committee

Dr. Tryon spoke of the make-up of the New England advisory committee of the centennial, which has been chosen with special care to make it representative. The Maine contingent consists of Governor Frederick W. Plaisted, William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College; James P. Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society, and George L. Crossman, president of the Maine Peace Society.

In New Hampshire the committee is headed by Governor Robert P. Bass. The other members are Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, who is also president of the New Hampshire Peace Society, and the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, bishop coadjutor of New Hampshire. The Vermont committee is composed of Governor John A. Mead, Frank Plumley, members of Congress and president of the Vermont Peace Society, and John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College.

Massachusetts is well represented. Gov. E. N. Foss heads the list and the members of the committee are: A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts; Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Samuel B. Capen, president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; Charles Francis Adams and Samuel J. Elder, the recently elected president of the Boston City Club.

The Rhode Island committee consists of Gov. A. J. Pothier, W. H. P. Faunce,

president of Brown University, and Oscar Lapham. In Connecticut the committee is composed of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale University law school; the Rev. Samuel Hart, dean of Berkeley divinity school, and Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society.

Lecture Series Planned

Speaking in a general way about the plans under way in Boston, Dr. Tryon said that perhaps the most important move to be made by him in the next few months would be the introduction of a series of illustrated lectures to elucidate certain features bearing directly upon the reason for the celebration. He said also that "to recent meeting in London was decidedly important and that should a committee from England come to this country to talk over the celebration features with the American committee, Massachusetts would see to it that a fitting welcome was extended."

"As for the celebration," Dr. Tryon said, "anticipating the great interest that will be taken in the coming event the Massachusetts Peace Society sent me abroad last summer to secure material for this illustrated lecture. This lecture will be given by the society as a part of its educational propaganda, before universities, schools, clubs, and patriotic societies in New England. It is also likely that it will be given in the American central West, in connection with the coming national peace congress, and in western Canada. The lecture will contain slides showing characteristic scenes in Great Britain and Ireland which are visited as common shrines of the people of the republic and the empire. Among these places will be shown Stratford-on-Avon, where there are American memorials, and Westminster abbey, in which it is proposed to place a memorial to Washington. Dramatic episodes, fraught with situations that have brought Great Britain and the United States to the verge of war, but which ended peacefully under the influence of the wise statesmanship of both countries, will be illustrated."

Assistance Forthcoming

"Among these will be the northeastern boundary dispute, the Trent affair and the Alabama case, the leading characters in which will appear on the screen. In the preparation of this lecture I have had the assistance of several persons who in their family history have been connected with the incidents described. There has been received a picture of Admiral Wilkes from his daughter, Miss Wilkes, who lives in Washington; we have been given the use of a portrait of John Hay as secretary of state, by Mrs. Hay; of the room of the Geneva tribunal, by Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, whose husband was the agent of the United States in the arbitration, and a picture of the court council and secretariat staff at Geneva, from the Rev. Prescott Everts of Cambridge, whose father, William M. Everts, was one of the counsel for the United States. While abroad I had an important interview with Frank Warren Hackett, author of 'Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal.' Dr. Tryon said further that while in England he visited Sulgrave manor and had photographs made of it. The announcement recently made that it is proposed by the British committee on the centenary of peace to buy Sulgrave manor and restore it as a common shrine, or place of call, for British and American visitors, imparts a new interest to this historic place."

Prospective Meetings

Dr. Tryon added that the next meeting of the eighteenth conference of interparliamentary union will be held at The Hague in September of next year, probably in connection with the dedicatory ceremonies of the Carnegie Palace of Peace.

The twentieth universal peace congress also will be held at The Hague, and will be made the occasion of great interest among peace workers because of the completion of the new court house.

America's great national peace congress will be held in April of this year, probably either in Cincinnati or St. Louis, where important committees have the matter under consideration. Whenever the congress meets, it has been decided that the American Peace Society shall hold its next annual meeting at the same place. It also is proposed to have a conference of workers on the details of organization and propaganda of the peace movement, a meeting of a kind never held before, but especially in order now, since the peace movement is being organized more completely.

MILLIONS ASKED FOR PARKS

WASHINGTON—Urging the appropriation by Congress of between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to carry out the McMillan park commission's plans for a circle of public parks, driveways and bridges around Washington, the special committee of the Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the project. The first step in the campaign will be to enlist the support of the 4700 boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country.

ONE REGIMENT PENSIONLESS

TOPEKA, Kan.—That no member of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, one of the state's most active regiments in the civil war, is drawing a pension developed upon receipt of a letter by state officials from H. B. Lapham of Lorton, Va., a member of the regiment. Mr. Lapham wrote that when he applied for a pension recently he was notified by the pension officials that no other member of the regiment had ever drawn a pension.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—

Two Dollar Oil

A series of advances in the price of crude petroleum which have caused rejoicing in the hearts of producers will not be so joyfully considered by consumers of the article and its product and by-products. Persons are always glad to receive boom prices, but to have to pay them is another matter. The crude petroleum produced in this region has increased 70 cents a barrel in the last year and the present price for a barrel of the article is \$2. The advance is in obedience to the laws of supply and demand. There is a greater demand and the supply is not coming from the ground as abundantly as formerly, and neither is the prospect good for any great or permanent increase of the production of high grade oil. Long ago petroleum ceased to be a speculative product. It is not bought and sold on exchanges as formerly. The price is established from time to time or from day to day by actual trade conditions. The advance has been progressive and natural and the oil producer is fairly entitled to the larger measure of prosperity. It is prosperity, too, which will be widely distributed, for the producers of crude petroleum are many. Also, they are in the main "free spenders" whose purchasing power is now largely increased.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The decision of the Illinois supreme court in the case involving alleged dodging of taxes on \$168,000,000 worth of stocks of foreign corporations held in this state should not be misunderstood or overestimated. The point is simple enough; when reviewers are informed that such or such a man has failed to schedule property, their duty is to investigate and, if the property be there, assess it. The decision may or may not yield cash to the state, but it should prove valuable as another potent argument for comprehensive and thorough-going revenue reform. Stocks, bonds and mortgages, if taxed under a general property act, largely escape the assessors and reviewers. They always will so escape. Injustice and discrimination are inevitable under the system. A few may be caught; the majority will find means of evasion. The true victory for true tax reformers will be a fair and rational system of taxation. As a step in that direction we must get rid of our impossible general property tax and obtain power to classify property and levy taxes that can be fairly and uniformly collected.

The Reform and the Victory

Toronto's Civic Car Line

TORONTO GLOBE—The inauguration yesterday of the first of Toronto's public-operated car lines was a notable event in civic history. After a trial of private operation extending over 50 years the people of Toronto have come to the conclusion that the public operation of civic services is the only satisfactory method. Before the Toronto railway franchise expires in 1921 the civic system will be thoroughly established in the outer circle, and the change from private to public control within the limits of the city of 1891 will be made without friction and almost as a matter of routine. If the owners of the Toronto railway ever entertained the idea of fighting for an extension of their franchise they have abandoned it long ere this. Public opinion ripens slowly in Toronto. Civic operation of street cars had few friends in Toronto in 1891. Today there are probably not 20 per cent of the electors who could be brought to the polls against that principle. There is but one danger to be guarded against. Mayor Hocken and Commissioner Harris, who will have much to do during the next year or two with the inauguration of the various civic car lines, must be on the watch against extravagance in operation. It is hardly to be expected that the lines will pay at first. Perhaps there may be deficits until the franchise in the center of the city expires. But every dollar spent on operation should secure a dollar's worth of labor or material. Only by providing a good service at the minimum of cost will the civic lines justify their existence.

WASHINGTON POST—When Congress last year appropriated \$2,061,086 for the work of the bureau of plant industry in the department of agriculture an investment was made that brought get-rich-quick returns to the entire country. Usually when a private concern promises 20 and 30 per cent interest, the postoffice inspectors become suspicious and make arrests on the ground that the mails are being used to deceive and defraud. The bureau of plant industry made no promise of phenomenal returns on the \$2,061,086 invested by the government, but there is little doubt, from the report just made, that the farmers of the country, and thus the country itself, reaped profits probably 10 times as great as the amount of money expended. . . . The farmers' cooperative demonstration work, inaugurated several years ago for meeting the emergency caused by the boll weevil in the South, has been pushed with unusual vigor. During the year more than 100,000 farmer demonstrators have been actively engaged in this work; approximately 67,000 boys have acted as members of the boys' corn clubs, and about 24,000 girls have served as members of the girls' canning clubs. Aside from all the other work done by the bureau, it is interesting to note that the government itself through the department of agriculture is taking hold of the great danger of rural depopulation, and by creating an interest in farm work among boys and girls is seeking to keep them

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. W. A. Phillips will make four visits per month during January, February and March from Frankford arsenal to works of Dupont Powder Company, Carney Point, N. J., on inspection of material.

Second Lieut. C. N. Wilson, C. A. C., from staff of commanding officer, artillery district of San Diego, assigned to one hundred and fifteenth company.

Second Lieut. F. Drake, C. A. C., from one hundred and fifteenth company to unassigned list. He will report to commanding officer artillery district of San Diego.

First Lieut. C. W. Cullen, medical reserves to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

First Lieut. C. R. Baker, medical reserve corps at Ft. Constitution, N. H., and report to commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Special orders Dec. 14, relating to Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., amended so as to transfer him to one hundred and twentieth company.

The twenty-fifth infantry and tenth, twenty-eighth and seventy-fifth companies, coast artillery, will proceed to San Francisco, embark for Honolulu Jan. 6.

Second Lieut. H. H. Arnold, twenty-ninth infantry, from College Park, Md., to Marblehead, Mass., for temporary duty, and upon completion proceed to Dayton, O., for similar aeronautical duty and then return to College Park.

First Lieut. H. H. Malvern, Jr., C. A. C., to West Point, N. Y.

Following board of officers appointed to meet at posts designated for examination of officers for promotions:

Ft. McKinley, Me., Maj. W. H. Wilson, medical corps; Maj. A. Moses, C. A.; Capt. P. M. Merriam, C. A.; Capt. J. A. Ruggles, C. A.; First Lieut. H. G. Drake, medical reserve.

Ft. Greble, R. I.; Maj. T. J. Kirkpatrick, medical corps; Maj. E. O. Saratt, C. A.; Capt. F. Schmitter, medical corps; Capt. W. R. Bettison, C. A.; First Lieut. H. K. Loughry, C. A.

The following named officers will report to the president of the board at the post designated for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. B. L. Dyer, C. A. C., Ft. McKinley, Me., Jan. 15; Second Lieut. W. L. Clark, C. A. C., Ft. Greble, R. I., Jan. 15.

Navy Notes

Paymaster's Clerk H. L. Miller, appointed to the Nebraska.

Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Ryan, appointed fleet pay clerk Atlantic fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Sonoma is at the navy yard, New York.

The Justin, the Michigan and the South Carolina are at Norfolk.

The Minnesota and the Kansas are at Philadelphia.

The South Dakota is at Tiburon.

The Warrington has left Norfolk for a cruise.

The Cheyenne has left Bremerton for Tacoma.

The Annapolis has left San Diego for San Francisco.

The Hannibal has left Portsmouth, N. H., for Guantanamo.

The Helena is at Shanghai.

The Monterey is at Manila.

The Arkansas and the Delaware have left Key West for Cristobal.

The California, the Colorado and the Maryland are at San Francisco.

The Prometheus is at Mare Island.

The Supply is at Guam.

The Prairie is at Cristobal.

The Iroquois has left San Diego for Mare Island.

The San Francisco has left Portsmouth, N. H., for New York city.

Navy Notes

The United States steamship Newark has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable.

To succeed Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore in command of the halibut station at Olongapo, P. I., Capt. Benjamin Tappan, supervisor of naval auxiliaries, has been selected.

Rear Admiral Moore will relieve Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, commanding the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, about Feb. 1.

Rear Admiral Cowles relieves Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland as commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet on March 7.

Rear Admiral Southerland comes to Washington as a member of the general board.

POLICE SHIFTED IN CAMBRIDGE

Effective tonight, 12 men are changed in the Cambridge police department. Commissioner Cunningham gave the order by which Lieut. James M. Keane, in charge of station 2 nights, is shifted to station 1, and Lieut. P. F. Murray changes from station 1 to station 2.

Patrolman Frank LaMarche is detailed as clerk to the chief at headquarters.

The other assignments are: Thomas M. Campbell to night route 5, district 2; D. W. O'Brien to night route 1, district 2; P. F. Dunlea to night station duty, district 2; Frank McLaughlin to night route 1, district 3; J. J. O'Brien to night route 2, district 2; Charles H. Presho to day route 3, district 2; John H. Herlitt to day route 3, district 1; J. J. Sheehan to special duty, district 1; William N. Mullins to special duty, district 4; M. J. Curran to day route 4, district 4; Cornelius Sheehan to night route 1, district 1.

DETROIT PLANNING TO REDISTRIBUTE BY AUTHORITY OF BILLS

DETROIT, Mich. - Redistricting bills are expected to be prominent among the measures to be presented to the state Legislature this term.

The plan most generally advocated in this city is to make Woodward avenue separating line between the two districts. The east side would be slightly larger, but the rapid growth of the Eighteenth ward and the likelihood of extensions on the west side, will compensate for the 20,000 extra population on the east side in a few years at least, it is believed.

The population of the city is increasing more rapidly than anywhere else in the state.

Within two years, when another congressman will be added to the state's quota, the city will have thousands more than the minimum for two members of the national lower House.

BETTER LIGHTING TALKED

PORT CLINTON, O.—At the first meeting of the new city council the Northwestern Railway & Power Company had a number of representatives present to talk over the proposed new lighting system for the city. The company recently purchased the Port Clinton Lighting & Power Company and proposes to give a day current and all night service for the streets. Over \$25,000 will be spent in making improvements.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WED., 8 to 11. LA TRAVIATA. Tetrazzini, De Courcy, Gaudenzi, Rossi, Condi, Moranzoni. THU., 8 to 11.30. AIDA. Mella, Gay, Zenatello, Moranzoni, Condi, Moranzoni.

SAT., 2 to 4:40. HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Hunsbary, Claessens, Crook, Andre-Caplet. Preceded by Act. I of COFFEE-LIA. Gail, Cronan, Downey, Pulcinella, Condi, Strong.

SAT., 8 to 10:45. LA BOHEME. Donner, Barus, McCormack, Fornari, Condi, Moranzoni. Popular Prices.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

3:15 to 4:45, 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. Dec. 29. Verdi's REQUIEM. Ausmer, Gay, McCormack, Moranzoni, soloists. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 182 Boylston. Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

ZENATELLO

Sings Exclusively for COLUMBIA Hear His New Records at Columbia Phonograph Company 174 Tremont St., Boston Distributors or at any Columbia Dealer's

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 29 at 3:30

OLIVE FREEMSTAD

Principal Dramatic Soprano Met. Opera House

RICCARDO MARTIN

Greatest of American Tenors from Met. Opera House. will include a Group of Swedish Folk Songs, sung by Mme. Freemstad.

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 50c. 1200 seats at \$1.

Steinert Hall DAILY

Week of Dec. 30 3:15 & 8:15

THE ENGLISH HUMORIST

GROSSMITH

Refreshments Free at Matinee

Unique Entertainment

Prices \$1.00 to 35c

MUNICIPAL COURT DECREE DUE ON EAST BOSTON TUNNEL TOLL

Decision as to whether the one-cent toll can be collected from patrons of the East Boston tunnel is expected to be handed down today by Judge Bolster of the municipal court before whom the question has been laid. The chief justice declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan, who recently refused to pay the toll.

The Boston Elevated railway, in a statement just issued, holds that the city is compelled to collect the toll.

According to the statement such laws do exist and it calls attention to the act which authorized the construction of the East Boston tunnel (chapter 500 of the acts of 1897, section 179, and which provide:

"Said city shall collect from each person passing through said tunnel in either direction a toll of one cent."

The last sentence of the section reads: "Said corporation (the Boston Elevated Railway Company) shall be the agent of said city to collect such tolls under such arrangements as shall be agreed upon by said city and said corporation, or in case of disagreement, as shall be determined by the board of railroad commissioners."

The Elevated statement asserts that the city has made a contract according to the terms of this act; further that the supreme court declared the state could not reduce or abolish the toll, on its pledged faith, and concludes:

"It would seem, therefore, that the city of Boston not only has the right, but is obliged to collect the toll in question."

SEVEN CONGRESS INQUIRIES TO BEGIN AFTER HOLIDAYS

WASHINGTON—An era of investigation both unprecedented in the history of the House will be ushered in when Congress reassembles in January. Members of the House will divide their attention among seven distinct investigations, scheduled to begin immediately after the holidays.

They are the inquiry into the so-called money trust; hearings before the ways and means committee preliminary to tariff revision by the next Congress; investigation into the New Haven-Grand Trunk railroad situation in New England; the judiciary committee's hearings on general trust legislation; the inquiry into the ramifications of the so-called foreign and domestic shipping trust by the merchant marine committee; the glass subcommittee's investigation incident to the framing of a currency bill, and the inquiry into the affairs of the office of superintendent of insurance in the District of Columbia, with testimony to be taken not only in Washington but also probably New York. The insurance inquiry will begin Dec. 26, with the District of Columbia commissioners on the witness stand.

CHANDLER & CO. ARRANGE FOR SALE

Tailored suits, women's dresses and other furnishings will be placed on display at low prices in the department store of Chandler & Co. on Tremont street next Thursday when the January clearance sale begins. Among the goods to be displayed will be dresses, coats and waists, gowns of charmeuse in plain and broadcloth effects, satins and chiffons. The tailored suits are in broadcloths, velvet and fancy rough weaves, mixtures and novelty materials. There also will be opera wraps of silk, satins and broadcloth; street coats and top coats. In waists there will be beautiful models in chiffon and other varieties. Furs, hats and other goods will be shown. Good values will be found in dress trimmings, laces, veils, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, umbrellas, hosiery, sweaters and small wares.

SCHOONER TILTON CREW IS RESCUED

LUNENBERG, N. S.—Capt. Perry Sprague and crew of six men of the schooner Henry R. Tilton, abandoned at sea and now in tow of the trawler Swell to the port of Boston, are safe in port. They were taken off the Tilton, after having been lashed to the masts some hours, by the schooner W. M. Swicker, which landed them here.

FIFTH ARREST IN BOOK CASE

When Inspector Waite receives the necessary extradition papers today he will go to New York to secure Glen S. Farmer of 440 Riverside drive, New York city, who is under arrest in that city on an indictment in the de luxe book case found by the Suffolk grand jury. The Boston indictment charges 16 counts of larceny aggregating \$87,075 from Miss Mary L. Rogers of 908 Beacon street, between March 7 and Nov. 29, 1912. Farmer is the fifth man to be arrested on secret indictment by the Suffolk grand jury.

CHINESE STUDENTS GATHER

WEBSTER, Mass.—Chinese students from Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and other colleges have arrived in Webster to spend the holiday at the Slater home-stead, as guests of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater. Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, a sister of Myron E. Wood, will be in charge of the affair.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"THE ATTACK"

Portrayal of Henry Bernstein's new drama, "The Attack," at the Hollis Street theater for the first time in Boston last night, received merited appreciation from the audience which included many friends of John Mason, who took the part of Alexandre Merital, a noted French party leader. Mr. Mason is now a star under Charles Frohman's management.

All of the characters were finely executed and were excellently balanced throughout the three acts. An American theatergoer must, however, give due consideration to the underlying French temperament that is emphasized in various stages of the play, to obtain full enjoyment of the story.

Mr. Mason has splendid scope for his ripe art. He appears the dignified, convincing man of affairs and carries off the sentimental scenes with a discreet touch. It was a pleasure to watch the play of this actor's mature skill and listen to the meaningful inflections of his fine-grained resonant voice. It is Mr. Mason's authority that lends weight to scene after scene. All the time the actor is bent on interpreting his author, which is the finest thing an actor can do, though it brings him little superficial applause. This was made up for, however, at the close of the stirring second act, when after repeated curtain calls Mr. Mason briefly acknowledged his reception.

Martha Hedman as Renee de Roulde, a young woman in Merital's summer home near Dinard, France, who wins the affection of Merital and through her purity of character leads him to confess to her that he is guilty of the accusations against him, admirably displays the unostentatious and implicit trust of a woman whose childlike confidence in his intrinsic goodness cannot be shaken by any past act of his youth. Her natural, simple presence and the sisterly relations with Merital's daughter, Georgette, whose sweet and charming face and manners are well shown by Eva Dennison, are finished.

The sons of Merital, Daniel and Julien, depicted by Frank Hollins and Clinton Preston, enhance the merits of the play and are excellently given. Wilfred Draycott as Garancier, the unquestioning friend and sincere lieutenant of Merital, ably fills his part.

One of the principal elements in the drama as portrayed by Sidney Herbert as Antonin Frepreau, the newspaper publisher, open friend and secret plotter against Merital, is magnificently carried out, delineating the various impulses of craftiness, forced openheartedness and true anxiety with a smoothness that is as natural as may be found in reality. His French characteristic touches, especially in the last act, where he is most zealous in reminding his hearers that they do not forget to speak to Merital of the sending of a certain little package, are most pleasing.

The sudden change of Merital in the first act from his seeming first intention to counsel Renee as a father to a daughter when she avows her love for him, to his quick surrender to her love and promise to fulfill all her desires, is one of the sudden evolutions characteristic of Bernstein.

It would seem that more of an introduction were necessary to such a change of thought made with apparently no deep consideration by a man that is supposed to be a strong leader and at a crisis in his political career. The dialogue at the close of the play is almost unnecessarily long and detailed even under the skillful and varied reading of Mr. Mason. Here, too, Mr. Mason handled with skill the kaleidoscopic revelations of inner feelings brought up by the retelling of Merital's theft. These phases must certainly be accepted only as an emphasis of French mannerisms that full pleasure may be had in the play.

Alexandre Merital..... John Mason
Antonin Frepreau..... Sidney Herbert
Garancier..... Wilfred Draycott
Daniel Merital..... Frank Hollins
Julien Merital..... Clinton Preston
Servant..... Daniel Fitzgerald
Renee de Roulde..... Martha Hedman
Georgette Merital..... Eva Dennison

"THE GINGERBREAD MAN"

Turning to extravaganza, according to the annual custom at the Castle Square theater, the John Craig players departed Monday in "The Gingerbread Man," which is musical and nursery tale fun out of Mother Goose for grownups and youngsters. There was no doubt that all enjoyed the entertainment for they applauded the musical numbers, took pleasure in the scenic and costume novelties and laughed loudly and often at the capital fooling.

A fairy extravaganza, of course, is a subject for great wonder and fun among the little folks, and it was good to see their eager pleasure in the pretty Jack Horner that Miss Young made in her jaunty suit of gold and crimson in the first act and rose pink and white in the second, and to hear their approving hand-clappings for her sweet singing of "Mazie," "Moon, Moon" and "Queen of My Dreams." She sang, too, with Miss Brown in a pretty duet.

Then there was Donald Meek as a singular creature who had somehow been turned into gingerbread, although he was the rightful king of a curious land made of candies and baker's goodies. So the gingerbread man had to stand in a shop window until the baritone queen of the fairies came along and wished him to life again. And such a time as he had learning to walk once more.

Then there was Wilson Melrose who strode about as Machevalius Fudge, and shouted "Ha, ha!" and tried to make trouble but without much result, for he wore a monocle in one eye. Mr. Craig on the other hand, wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, for all the world like Mr. Snodgrass, the ball player who recently was so much talked of, and ut-

tered ponderous nothings most divertingly.

Miss Florence Shirley were pretty white and pink things and daffodil and sang as though she enjoyed it. And Carney Christy looked like a lad out of a fairy tale book in his little white suit. Besides all these there is a chorus that sings and dances in many different costumes as bakers' girls and boys, candy makers, reindeer, fairies, maids, gingerbread boys, and marches well in the last act. Then there is a singular dragon, the only one in captivity, which answers to the name of Fido and follows Fudge about.

All of this and more the audience found good fun, as well as comical travesties of "Madam X" and "Othello." Miss Coleord appears as a Celtic person who wishes 14 lessons in the trial scene of the French play by George Henry Trader, who is Prof. Heinie Tobasco, with the assistance of Miss Henrietta McDannell as Raymond (nee Peter) and Sylvia Bladen as a temperamental English star much given to emoting. This and the Othello travesty by Messrs. Meek and Roberts was capital fooling in a style once common in "roaring afterpieces," done by leading actors of Booth's day. A lot of thought went into the dishing up of this nonsense.

Mr. Sloane's music is pretty and the special scenery is quaint. Mr. Craig and his company appeared to be having as good time as the audience. Even the moon wouldn't behave yesterday, but promised to do better today. The extravaganza will run three weeks or more.

Wondrous Wise..... John Craig
Machevalius Fudge..... Wilson Melrose
The Gingerbread Man..... Donald Meek
Simon Simple..... Carney Christy
Caramelita..... Eglert Munro
Kris Kringle..... Walter Walker
Bunn the XIII..... George Henry Trader
Mazie Bon Bon..... Laurett Browne
Margery Daw..... Florence Shirley
First Fairy..... Miss Louise Taft
Second Fairy..... Miss Margaret Fay
Third Fairy..... Miss May Rutland
Maid in the Moon..... Miss Nellie Ferguson
The Fiery Dragon..... Alfred Lunt
Little Jack Horner..... Miss Mary Young

"COUSIN KATE"

By showing the difference between a sense of duty and of justice to all concerned, "Cousin Kate" happily arranges a suitable marriage for Miss Amy Spencer and secures a devoted lover for herself in Hubert Henry Davies' three-act comedy "Cousin Kate," at the Cambridge theater, Cambridge, this week. The production was marked by the debut of Miss Mary Grey in that company, in the title role. Mary Grey is the stage name of Miss Marion Gregg, long prominent in Harvard and Radcliffe theatricals.

As the tendency of the actors seemed to make the production more of a drama than comedy, Miss Grey had excellent support in showing her strength. She gives promise of becoming a successful emotional actress, and showed in last evening's performance more consistency in the heavier parts. In act two she literally lived the character of Cousin Kate, showing the spinster bent in love for the first time. Miss Grey is earnest in her work.

"Everything will be all right when Cousin Kate comes," was the favorite quotation of Widow Spencer, and sure enough, instead of bringing together an estranged couple, Kate makes a better match for her cousin. On her way to visit her cousin, Cousin Kate meets an artist, Heath Desmond, who is the rejected lover of Amy Spencer. That couple are mismatched, and in five short hours conventions are overcome, a friendship established, and a complete new courtship consummated, and all because of Cousin Kate. The audience appreciated John Warner's boyish and bashful Heath Desmond, which contradicted the boldness of the role.

More naturalness would increase the value of the production, as in the introduction of Cousin Kate to the minister in act I; of returning the engagement ring by Amy to Desmond in the last act, after the affair is broken off; and more sparkle in the scene where Cousin Kate arrives for the first time for a year at the home of her cousins. The minor roles were interestingly played. Next week: "The Respectability of Edgemere."

Cast of "Cousin Kate":
Mrs. Spencer..... Miss Adelaide Nye
Bobby Spencer..... Thomas Smith
Amy Spencer..... Miss Blanche Foster
Jane..... Miss Louise Langdon
The Rev. James Bartlett..... Arthur Fox
Cousin Kate..... Miss Mary Grey
Heath Desmond..... John Warner

BARRIE SKIT IN MUSICAL FARCE

J. M. Barrie's satirical skit on the problem play, entitled "A Slice of Life," is interpolated in act 2 of "The Girl from Montmartre," the lively farce with music seen at the Park theater last season now at the Colonial for two weeks. The entertainment went as well as ever. Fresh interest centered in the Barrie piece, with Hattie Williams as Mrs. Hyphen-Brown, Richard Carle as Mr. Hyphen-Brown and William Danforth as Frederik, their butler. The piece proved very amusing and at times raised the audience to shouts of laughter.

Barrie through the skit pokes fun at the themes, characters, plots and technical style of the modern problem play. "I shall need the telephone to open the plot," said the butler at the opening of the skit; later he seeks the plot in a Hebrew paper. So he writes a telegram with a bunch of celery to Mr. Hyphen-Brown worded thus: "All is discovered; fly at once." Mr. Hyphen-Brown reads the telegram in despair and shouts, "If I can't use an aside what good is the telegram." Later Mrs. Hyphen-Brown discovers the message on the floor and remarks, "I should like to pick it up, but they don't do that any more in the

new drama." But she reads the telegram finally and as she is about to flee at midnight she discovers her husband has the same intention. In the style of true travesty they confess to each other that they both have perfectly blameless pasts and for this tremendous fault they both agree to go out into the world together to be eternally shunned by good society.

The scene is laid in "The Hyphen-Brown's drawing room." Miss Williams caught the spirit of the burlesque in a delightful way. In voice, pose and gesture she exaggerated in an extremely comic way the social leader as Barrie saw her. Mr. Carle supplied much comic business that one must feel was his own. Mr. Danforth was comical as the butler. In this skit Barrie views the problem drama from all angles. He exposes and he laughs, and you in good spirit laugh with him.

OTHER BOSTON ENTERTAINMENTS

Children have been thought of in preparing the entertainment at B. F. Keith's this week, for every afternoon after the regular performance there is a Christmas tree for them, besides such acts as Gillette's animal circus to provide them with fun during the regular bill. Mlle. Amato presents a Parisian pantomime that has some commendable features, and Kate Watson, "from Saugus," tells stories and sings songs to the great pleasure of her hearers. George Rolland amuses in a sketch called "Fixing the Furnace," Flynn and McLaughlin dance, and Ladegan walks the tight rope.

This is the final week of Miss Rose Stahl in her entertaining performance of "Maggie Pepper" at the Park. Next week, "The Woman," with the original Belasco cast.

A Christmas extravaganza will be presented this evening and the rest of the week at the Bijou theater.

Henry Miller is in his last week at the Tremont in "The Rainbow," a polished comedy with a style and humor that has not often been equaled in America. Next week, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow."

George Arliss continues his run at the Plymouth in "Disraeli," one of the artistic treats of the season, both in the acting of the star and in the interest of the play.

Harry Lauder begins a week of 12 performances at the Shubert theater next Monday afternoon. "The Sun Dodgers," a Lew Fields musical show with Bay- and Norworth starred and Harry Fisher and George Munroe in the cast, opens an engagement at the Majestic theater tom-morrow afternoon.

The St. James theater will offer its Christmas attraction for the first time this evening, with all the favorites of the company and added choruses in "The Isle of Spice," a musical comedy.

Buffalo Jones will begin a week of afternoons and evenings at Tremont Temple next Monday. He will tell of adventures in the West and in Africa, and exhibit motion pictures taken on the spot.

SIR JOHN HARE AT THE SAVAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The fifty-fifth annual dinner of the Savage Club was held at the Connaught rooms under the presidency of Lord Moulton, between 299 and 300 being present.

In responding to the toast of "the visitors," Sir John Hare said that the Savages might fairly and with justice have claimed his scalp as a deserter from the tribe. In the far distant past a civil war broke out among the Savages which resulted in the secession of many of its braves, he himself, to his sorrow, being one of them. It was a very modest band that sat around their table at the period when he was a member, but it included such men as Andrew Halliday, Tom Robertson, Tom Hood, W. S. Gilbert and Artemus Ward. Good fellowship and humor reigned supreme.

No doubt many of them remembered the founder of their club, Andrew Halliday. Halliday was an author, not very distinguished, with a very comfortable, proper opinion of himself, albeit an extremely honest, charming fellow. One night at dinner a stranger asked who a certain man was at the top of the table. "Oh," said the gentleman to whom the question was addressed, "that is Colonel Duff, Halliday's brother"; and he explained that Duff was Halliday's real name. "I see," rejoined Leigh: "positive, Duff; comparative, Duffer; superlative, Halliday."

ETHEL IRVING AND CRITICISM

LONDON—Miss Ethel Irving presided at a meeting of the Playgoers Club, when S. R. Littlewood read a paper on "The Imperfect Critic." In introducing the lecturer, Miss Irving said she had no hesitation in presenting the perfect critic in the person of Mr. Littlewood. Some years ago when she was taken from a musical comedy tour and placed in a London company, poor and lowly, he gave her kindly praise, and said she had been watching Duse.

Another critic took her to task for bringing into prominence a totally undistinguished member of the cast, and suggested a comparison with Mrs. Nickleby, who was always reminded in frying onions of the singing of larks. Miss Irving did not believe actors of intelligence resented adverse criticism when it was given in the right spirit.

HERE AND THERE

Pending the completion of her new play by Cailhava and Fiers, Miss Marie Dora will appear with Charles Cherry in "The New Secretary," an adaptation from the French of "La Coeur Disposé." W. Somerset Maugham is on a two months' tour of the Canadian home-land district, seeking material for the third act of a play, the first act of which will

To Our Patrons

THROUGH your liberal patronage we have registered the largest Christmas business—and by far the greatest *twelvemonths' business*—in our entire history. Such an unmistakable evidence of your confidence in this store and its business policies is most gratifying and deeply appreciated. It calls for—and shall command—our every effort during the year ahead to make even stronger the friendly relationship existing between this house and the people of New England.

To everyone we extend the felicitations of the Christmas Season with heartiest wishes that the new year of 1913, so near at hand, may bring to one and all happiness and success in generous measure.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON'S LOSS BY RATES POINTED OUT

Boston was declared to suffer loss of business through railroad differentials in a speech by Hugh Bancroft at a dinner of the Cambridge Economy Club at the American house last night. "If the differentials were removed the business of the port would treble in five years," he said. "On a 10,000-ton freight steamer the differential between Boston and Baltimore amounts to about a \$5000 subsidy each trip in favor of the latter port."

FIRE ON NORTH STREET

About a score of persons reached the street in safety when a fire, the fourth in the district said to be of incendiary origin, started in the four-story brick dwelling house at 336 North street and 44 Clark street last evening and caused damage of nearly \$500. During its progress a boy was rescued. A man, a woman and a boy who dropped from a second story window were injured.

SOMERVILLE HAS ELECTION CAUCUS

Frank R. Dunklee, Somerville alderman, who was vice-president of the 1912 board, was nominated for president of the 1913 board at the caucus held in the committee room of city hall Monday night. The election and inauguration comes Jan. 6. Alderman William T. McCarthy withdrew from the caucus, as he intends to be the candidate of the four Democrats on the board on inauguration day.

For vice-president Alderman Leod Macleod after several ballots received 12 out of 21 votes and will be the choice of the board.

GIRLS SEEK TREASURE

PANAMA—Headed by Miss Barry Till and Miss Genevieve Davis, a party of treasure-hunters left Panama Monday for Cocos island, which lies in the Pacific, about 550 miles southwest of Panama. According to tradition, treasure is buried there.

CLEARANCE SALE

OUR ANNUAL SALE BEGINS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

At 8.30 A. M.

THIS SALE INCLUDES:

Antique Furniture, Seventh Floor	Neckwear, Street Floor
Belts, Street Floor	Negligees, Third Floor
Blankets, Third Floor	Pattern Robes, Second Floor
Children's Wear, Fifth Floor	Pillow Cases, Third Floor
Coats, Fourth Floor	Ribbons, Street Floor
Corsets, Fifth Floor	Sheets, Third Floor
Curtains, Sixth Floor	Silks, Second Floor
Draperies, Sixth Floor	Silk Petticoats, Third Floor
Dress Goods, Second Floor	Stamped Goods, Third Floor
Dresses—	Stationery, Street Floor
Women's, Fourth Floor	Suits—
Misses', Fifth Floor	Women's, Fourth Floor
Embroideries, Third Floor	Misses', Fifth Floor
Flannels, Second Floor	Sweaters, Fifth Floor
Furs, Second Floor	Table Linens, Third Floor
Gloves, Street Floor	Tourist Goods, Basement
Gowns, Fourth Floor	Towels, Third Floor
Hamburgs, Second Floor	Trimmings, Street Floor
Handkerchiefs, Street Floor	Umbrellas, Street Floor
Hosiery, Street Floor	Underwear—
Household Linens, Third Floor	Domestic, Fifth Floor
Infants' Wear, Fifth Floor	French, Fifth Floor
Jewelry, Street Floor	Knit, Street Floor
Laces, Street Floor	Veils, Street Floor
Leather Goods, Street Floor	Waists, Fourth Floor
Millinery, Sixth Floor	Wash Dress Goods, Second Floor
Misses' Wear, Fifth Floor	White Goods, Second Floor

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A CATALOGUE, ASK FOR ONE WHEN YOU COME INTO THE STORE

R. H. STEARNS & COMPANY

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WOMEN DEFEND LETTER-BOX RAID

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst Speak in Justification of Revolutionary Acts of British Militant Suffragists

MRS. PANKHURST, speaking at Lincoln's Inn House, the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, writes a London contributor to the Monitor, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's manner of speaking of militancy to the Welsh Liberal women, who formed a deputation to confer with him recently. She considers that the possible amendments to the reform bill, which he hints at, are only to keep Liberal women quiet, and his deliberate attempt to fix responsibility on the militant suffragists for the failure of those amendments; a failure he does not hesitate to predict, is merely to try to shift the guilt from the shoulders of the government to those of the suffragists. If Mr. Lloyd George hopes to have any effect upon the militants by such means, she infers that he is doomed to failure. Every day in the House, the numbers of Liberals who take woman's suffrage seriously, are on the increase, and the reason for this increase is because acts of militancy have helped them to realize that women are in earnest. Why? Because some damage has been done. Men looked on apathetically while women unarmed put themselves in the way of the police and were sent to prison. They did not mind much if windows were broken, but now that their letters are being destroyed, they are more wakeful, they will have something to say to a government who receive salaries on purpose to govern their country peacefully and yet it is not peaceful. Their business is being interfered with through the letter-box raid, and they will demand that the government find some way of putting a stop to this state of things. No more truces are possible; there is only one way, and that is to go on being militant.

In the Suffragette, an organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Christabel Pankhurst sets forth her views, on the letter-box raid, in unmistakable language:

"War, whether it is fought between nations or whether it is a revolution, is a stern thing. No one intimates however militant they may be, that letter-burning is a trifling matter. It is a serious remedy for a far more serious trouble. It is a grave revolutionary act. But the women who have committed and are committing this act from day to day, believe that there is a clear case for revolution and none of their critics have made any serious attempt to contradict them."

"The Balkan allies have been fighting for liberty, and the general opinion seems to be that the price that has been paid for that liberty is too high. Militant suffragists are fighting for liberty, too, but their warfare, letter-burning and all, is infinitely less terrible. Taking the very worst that can be said against letter-burning we see that it is child's play compared to what is being done in another part of the world for the sake of the same ideals."

She goes on to say that they are reminded that it is not men alone that will suffer by the raid but some poor woman may lose a postal order, a gift of money or a day's wage. Supposing such a thing does happen here and there, she may be thankful if at such a price



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Letter damaged by British militant suffragists in their attack on contents of mail boxes

she takes a step nearer to enfranchisement. It is done in the struggle to prevent the robbery of women who, in hundreds of thousands are being paid half or a third of what they would earn if they belonged to an enfranchised class. Women have suffered loss before now in industrial and political struggles, for example in the coal strike and the railway strike, which brought starvation and temporary ruin to vast numbers of women. If they are to suffer hardships, let it be in the cause of their own freedom and the freedom of the race.

"That commercial intercourse may be interrupted by letter burning is another point of criticism. Commercial intercourse was interrupted when the miners and railway men went on strike. If workmen are entitled to interrupt commercial intercourse at enormous cost to the business world, how can people be surprised when women claim a similar freedom of action?"

She compares letter burning and other forms of militancy to the Balkan war and shows that militancy has the same justification as has that war. Militants are not more inconsiderate than other belligerents. Letters are lost in one and lives in the other. What is the object of the letter burners? she asks. It is to abolish white slavery, to stop the sweating of working women and many other injustices too many to enumerate. Whoever has lost a letter in this mighty protest, let him acknowledge that his letter has been burnt on the altar of freedom; and she urges every wise man to insure himself against all such loss by compelling the government to give votes to women.

BACON ON EGGS

A very attractive way to serve scrambled eggs is to put the eggs into a deep dish and cover with bacon, which has been cut very thin and cooked rather crisp.—Montreal Star.

GOWN OF SERGE CLOSED AT LEFT

Practical and up to date

HERE is a gown that is absolutely up to date. It includes sleeves that are joined to it at the long shoulder line, it is closed at the left of the front, and the skirt is made with overlapped portions at front and back, yet it is one of the most practical and useful that the wardrobe can contain.

In the illustration it is made of serge, and is trimmed with an embroidered jabot, collar and cuffs, and this finish is exceedingly dainty; but the model is a good one for prunella cloth, broadcloth, charmeuse satin and all materials that are made in tailored style, and the collar and cuffs can be of any preferred material.

If the round neck is not becoming, a little chemiselet that is finished with a stock collar can be worn, and the skirt can be made either to the high or the natural waist line, so that the design provides for all figures.

Charmeuse satin in such colors as taupe and dark blue is much worn for simple occasions, and collars and cuffs of contrasting material always make a good effect. Amber is beautiful with taupe, and is exceedingly smart, and there are almost numberless combinations that can be made. This collar and these cuffs can be made of the material with the jabot only of muslin quite as well as in the manner illustrated.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2¼ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 for the collar, cuffs and jabot; and the skirt 5 yards 27 or 36 or 3¾ yards 44 if the material has figure or nap, 4½ yards 27 or 2¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide if not. For making the collar, cuffs and jabot as illustrated, use the embroidery design 600.

The pattern of the blouse (7532) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7507) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can



be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

GOWN TRIMMING

In making a light blue silk voile evening dress I was unable to find an inexpensive trimming that would not look "cheap," writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. I took all the scraps left from the messaline foundation and cut them into bias strips one inch wide, pieced them together (many of the pieces were only three or four inches long), separated and pressed all the seams and made milliners' folds. I then cut the entire length into three equal pieces, which I braided together. This I used as a heading for tiny plaits of the voile. The same trimming rolled into little coils one half inch in diameter made the dearest little "roses" imaginable, with which I gave the finishing touch to the waist. The result was one of the prettiest and richest trimmings I have ever seen and cost nothing but the labor.

ORNAMENTS REVEAL THE TASTE

Hints on decoration of the home

THERE is nothing in the home which so quickly reveals the tastes of the occupants as do the pictures and ornaments. In starting to furnish a home in this particular let simplicity be the guiding principle.

With such a wide choice and with prices of many excellent reproductions so reasonable there is ample opportunity to make happy selections. One, of course, should keep in mind the suitability of the picture or ornament to the room in which it is to be placed.

Fashions change in these things. Take your wall spaces into account. Do not crowd them. It is no hardship to have small pictures.

Study the best place to hang a picture. The effect of a good picture may be spoiled if it is not placed to advantage.

The artistic landscape always is restful. Copies of good paintings are available, and so are copies of other works of the masters. One of these is a constant inspiration and delight. It is only the underestimating who affect chromo-like affairs and the cheap oils. Any vivid coloring naturally is to be avoided.

A good picture that breathes action satisfies many, says the Newark News. For the library or living room one of the framed strips showing authors or composers is appropriate. A quaint scene from some foreign country, done in soft tints, or, if one can afford it, in water color, is delightful. There are desirable photographs, some in color, of scenes at home or abroad. An etching often gives a charming note to a room. But, in all, have the pictures few rather than many, and see that they harmonize.

Pay special care to the framing. A soft, dull oak is good, and so is a dull

gift for some pictures. Do not have the frames and the wall background jar.

In the dining room, if one has a plate shelf, pictures may practically be dispensed with. If there seems to be a need in some particular space, a still life, preferably fruit or flowers, may be used.

The bedroom is the place for personal photographs. It is not well to have many of these displayed even there.

The ornaments, statuettes, vases, etc., should also be very few in number; it is best invariably to concentrate on quality and beauty. One good vase is far to be preferred to two or three cheaper ones. A small statuette, a reproduction of the work of some well-known sculptor, and a bas-relief, preferably in bronze, would provide enough ornamentation of the kind for the library or living room. If one cannot afford the bronze, the plaster casts will be found equally as artistic, though if one would have them last a goodly amount of care will be necessary.

For the dining room one can combine utility with attractiveness. A few good pieces of brass or copper, or both, would give a warm, bright tone to the room, as these catch and reflect the light.

A round or oblong tray in either metal will answer admirably if one is entertaining. A pair of quaint brass candlesticks would also be suitable. One or two plates may be added if desired and an odd piece or so of china, which may be picked up perhaps in some antique shop.

A brass fern dish, filled with natural ferns gives a very pretty touch to the dining room table.

Concerning the silver and glassware for the buffet, one will naturally buy what one can afford. A bowl for fruit, a tray for ice cream, a pitcher for water and a small dish for bonbons or almonds will probably be required.

COATS FIT FOR HARD MOTORING

What is recommended by best English houses

FOR the winter motor coat suitable for rough wear—not the limousine coat beloved of the French, which may be a very luxurious and costly garment—honors are divided 'twixt certain durable fur pelts and certain warm lightweight cloths. The furs of soft pile become matted and grimy so quickly that, lovely and becoming as they are for casual wear, they are utterly inappropriate for hard winter motoring.

The best English houses, says a New York Sun writer, recommend natural or Baltic seal, natural musquash and pony for fur service coats of reasonable price, and elegance may be added to these furs by trimming of more becoming and more costly fur. Leopard skin too, while rather too aggressive to suit quiet tastes, is an admirable pelt for hard wear and outfits of coat, cap, muff and motor robe all in leopard are considered tremendously chic. The coloring is beautiful and extraordinarily becoming to a certain type of "brune."

Another skin in lovely browns, which specialists in motor attire are putting into very smart toque, cravat and muff sets for motoring is deerskin, which, like the leopard skin, is now cured and dressed to suppleness that makes it as easily handled as the suede or cloth or velvet with which it is likely to be associated. Deerskin, of course, stands dampness, etc., admirably.

Cloth coats, fur trimmed or not, according to the tastes and purses of the owners, are often more costly and more chic than the average fur coat designed for hard wear. The soft fleecy surface coats of ratine, camel's hair, vicuña, llama, velours de laine, etc., are prime favorites, and the handsomest of the cloth models are in these materials, but for rough wear many women prefer the tweeds and kindred materials; and often the English woman will choose a comparatively lightweight tweed or other weather proofed woolen of that class for her coat, associating with it a warm, detachable lining, so that the one coat can be made available for a very wide range of temperature. The detachable linings are put in the thicker, fleecier coats too, but such a coat, even without its lining, is in some cases too warm for any save very cold weather.

The detachable lining may be of leather, of jaeger or angora wool or of plush, thick, soft silk plush being one

of this season's contributions for this purpose. Cloth coats with silk plush collars, cuffs and wide facings all the way down the fronts are offered by some of the best houses and the plush detachable lining may or may not be provided to match.

An undercoat of leather is preferred to a detachable leather lining by some women and is well liked in England. It is made collarless and cuffless, so that the overcoat will slip on easily, yet smartly finished in such fashion that it can be worn as a short sports coat without the overcoat.

The browns in all shades from biscuit and amber to chocolate and tete de negre are considered choice motor coat colors, and some beautiful things in one tone greens come in the imported coats of soft thick materials. Certain of these greens in ratine or wool velours, trimmed in long hair dark fur, are altogether charming, and there are some exceedingly handsome things of the same type in deep dahlia and purple tones and in certain old reds.

Biscuit and sand and amber shades prove far more serviceable for hard motor wear than one might imagine, more serviceable for example than the rich greens and purples just mentioned. They show dust but little, and if slightly flecked or mixed are, of course, more practical than when of plain tone. Taupe brown and the greyish taupe are popular in motor wear as elsewhere this season.

HANDSOME TRAYS

If it is a tray the holiday shopper is seeking, she has only to make a choice. The tray of porcelain, with the nickel rim, is often decorated with quaint Dutch designs. The metal tray, which is perhaps the best for the chafing dish, toaster or egg boiler, is to be had in brass copper or nickel and in many shapes, says the Newark News.

For the afternoon tea table is the tray with its dainty piece of lace work, Chinese embroidery or Japanese cut work, glass covered. The large tray of mahogany, with its center design inlaid and with fetching handles of brass, is to be had in several sizes, as are the trays of Sheffield plate.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 49

CORSETS—Money saved on a Corset is as good as money saved on anything, if you get a proper Corset. There's the pinch. The sort you've tried and liked is the one to stick by. "Nemo"—Christmas boxed—\$1.50.

GLOVES—We are in shape to sell a great quantity of Gloves in the next few days. Such a range of styles! Such a variety of materials and colors! It isn't any ordinary stock we ask you to choose from.

(Continued Thursday)

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VELVET STOLE
The velvet stole is an excellent substitute for the woman who objects to wearing fur. Have the tint match the costume with which it is worn and of soft velvet made with a lining of satin to match. A cord of silk is placed all around and the ends finished with tassels to correspond, says the Chicago Journal. Other models are finished with ratine or the new broadtail cloth.

MODES IN BRIEF
For motor coats, the thickest or ratine and camel's hair cloths are the newest materials used.
Whole dresses are made of broad tail, so fine and lustrous that it looks almost like watered velvet.
Dainty and chic walking dresses are made of fine navy blue serge or of brown and black striped tweed.
One of the most attractive new costumes is of sapphire blue velvet trimmed with chinchilla or fox fur.
Hats made entirely of fur are very much in fashion. They are made of mole-skin, ermine and caracul. Pompons or marabou are used as trimming on these.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

NEST OF TABLES
A nest of tables is a great convenience, says the Hartford Courant. The different tables can be used for many purposes—for tea, games, reading lamps, plants, etc. These nests come in mahogany and wicker. The latter are charming where there are other pieces of wicker in the room.

PLANS FOR CABINET MEMBERS IN HOUSE INTEREST CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Official Washington for a long time has not been as much interested in an executive message as it was last week in that part of the last President Taft message in which it is urged that members of the cabinet be given seats in the House of Representatives, somewhat after the British system, but yet differing from that system in that American cabinet officers in Congress would possess only a small part of the authority and prestige attaching to British cabinet officers in the House of Commons.

President Taft's statement that such an arrangement would greatly facilitate the public business and bring about a clearer understanding by the public of the inside workings of the executive departments, is admittedly true, and there are indications that the idea is to be given careful attention, and perhaps an effort made to bring about the change. Obviously, nothing can be done during the present session of Congress, for the subject will have to be considered very carefully before Congress is ready to enact the necessary legislation.

It is well known that under the present system many hours, and frequently days, are wasted in both houses in the discussion of departmental mysteries which might be understood in a moment if members of the cabinet were present and permitted to join in debate. At present when Congress desires executive information it is necessary to pass a resolution, even when the desired information is of the simplest character. In the United States the executive and the legislative departments of the government hold each other at arm's length, which Mr. Taft does not endorse, and that policy frequently results in misunderstandings which do not tend to improve the public service.

The best thing about the British system is the resultant publicity of all governmental business, large and small. The same result could be attained here, Mr. Taft points out, without constitutional amendment, and if the law should be found not to work well it would be possible at any time to repeal it. On the whole, the proposition strikes Congress rather favorably, but it is too early to say what is to be done, or when.

The passage by the House last week of the Burnett immigration bill, and the sending of the immigration question to conference, presents the likelihood of legislation at the present session embodying the illiteracy test, by a compromise between the two measures that have now gone through Congress. Both the Senate and the House bills contain the illiteracy test. The argument against the illiteracy test points out that large immigration is necessary in order adequately to supply the labor market of the United States.

During the present year 838,172 aliens entered the country, but during the same year 333,262 aliens returned to their former homes, leaving the net gain only slightly more than half a million. Of the total number of immigrants this year, 177,284 of the number who were over the minority period could neither read nor write, while 2024 could read but not write. In other words, say opponents of the illiteracy test, 180,208 immigrants would have been barred out of the country during the present year if the pending legislation had been effective, which would have left the net gain in population through immigration only 324,062. Of the aliens admitted during 1910, 28 per cent were illiterate, in 1911, 24.5 per cent were illiterate, and in 1912, 24.5 per cent. Opposition to the illiteracy test in Congress was led by House members from the great cities of the country, in which the foreign vote is very heavy.

One of the most interesting events of the present Congress was the appearance of J. Pierpont Morgan to testify before the money trust committee last week. It was a contest between the American financier and a committee of Congress, a number of whose members have been under the impression that there is a money trust in the United States and that Mr. Morgan is at its head. Mr. Morgan's range of information regarding questions of finance enabled him to answer all the questions promptly and in a way that not only has increased public respect for him personally, but has thrown a great flood of light on the methods of big business and finance.

It is regarded as very doubtful whether committee assignments in the Senate after March 4 will be decided on the basis of the contest which was waged quite energetically during the past week, with the older members on one side and the newer ones on the other, the prize in each case being a committee chairmanship. The Democrats will be confronted by two things worthy of consideration when they take control of the Senate. In the first place, their majority will be very slender, and, second, the opposition will be very able. Therefore, the Democrats should fail to select their ablest and most experienced senators as party leaders, both in committee and in general debate, they will be handicapped.

The two greatest debaters on the Democratic side, Raynor of Maryland and Bailey of Texas, will be absent, and of course it has not been possible thus far for men to spring up to fill their places. On the Republican side, however, the committee work and the debates will be led by such seasoned men as Root, Lodge, Sutherland, Borah, Smoot, McCumber, La Follette, Penrose, Nelson, Cummins and Bristow. Some of them are known as progressives, but when party lines are again drawn, as they will be when the tariff, the trusts and the currency come up for action, it

is predicted that the distinction, temporarily, at least, will disappear, and the contests show all Republicans on one side and all Democrats on the other of questions having a political significance.

Many Democratic members of both houses are expected to visit Trenton, N. J., during the next few weeks. Indeed, the pilgrimages already have begun and there will be no letup until inauguration time draws near. The cabinet and other important appointments will be discussed with the President-elect and these subjects have been discussed here with a good deal of interest during the past week. Members of both houses say that Mr. Wilson will preserve an open mind until after he has had an opportunity to hear them, and the announcement that he will not announce the cabinet appointments until near March 4 seems to bear out this belief.

The question of Democratic leadership in the Senate also will in all probability be put up to Mr. Wilson, although there are many good party men who counsel against trying to drag Mr. Wilson into a controversy which is confined wholly to the Senate and relates purely to matters of administration and parliamentary procedure.

The Senate considered the Archbald impeachment case until adjournment day, Thursday, and it is expected that the case will be finally disposed of shortly after the end of the holiday recess, Jan. 2.

Congress will not be in session during the present week, nor will the President be in Washington.

EGG CAMPAIGN IS CALLED A PLAN TO EASE COLD STORAGE

Ten carloads of graded eggs at 10 cents a dozen are offered today to Mayor J. E. Barry of Cambridge or any one else by H. Staples Potter, Jr., treasurer of the Manhattan Market Company, in support of his claim that it is possible for practically any merchant to sell them for this price. He declares that there is a surplus of eggs on the market and that the present agitation is brought about to get rid of it. With the campaign has come an increased consumption, he says, so that the storage price has been raised 1½ cents a dozen during the week.

"The egg market," he says, "has gone down so that egg holders are getting uneasy. The holders in Chicago were 'long' on the eggs and in order to protect themselves they devised this plan of getting the women interested in the egg situation."

"We merchants know exactly how many eggs there are in storage. Many people do not know the difference between storage and fresh eggs, and certain interests take advantage of this. Storage eggs are all right under certain conditions. This increased demand has not been for fresh but storage eggs."

Charges that the egg campaign was premeditated and that 1,000,000 low-grade eggs have been shipped into Boston and hastily sold are made by Mrs. Christina Page of Marlboro street. She declares that her agents have traced shipments for three months from Chicago in preparation for the 24-cent campaign. She also says that when she asked for information from the campaigners she was met with evasive replies.

The agents for the Housekeepers League continue to operate the stores and wagons in Greater Boston. It is estimated that more than 125,000 eggs were sold yesterday. New stations in Cambridge, Malden, Brookline, Dorchester and Melrose have been opened.

In a lengthy telegram sent to Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, one of the leaders of the Housekeepers League, Dr. Harry W. Wiley, the pure food expert, last night commended the work of Harry P. Cassidy, now conducting the campaign. Mr. Cassidy is the deposed agent of the dairy and food commission of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hebbard then announced that the egg campaign was on once more, despite the criticisms of those who say that it is working for the benefit of the cold storage men, to the ultimate cost of the consumer.

That the same grade of eggs which is now being sold by the Housekeepers League could have been purchased at any retail store at from 23 to 25 cents a dozen before Mr. Cassidy came to Boston at all is the emphatic assertion of Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Fruit and Produce Exchange.

The Women's Homestead Association has passed resolutions calling for all storage eggs to be labeled when placed on sale.

SALEM VALUATION GROWS BY \$800,000

SALEM, Mass.—James F. Donovan, chairman of assessors, announced Monday afternoon that the board, since the assessments were levied last April, had added more than \$800,000 to the valuation of the city, which makes the total appraisal \$37,441,100.

With the exception of \$40,000 in personal property, the increase in the valuation of the city is attributable to levies on real estate omitted in the April canvass. The augmented valuation makes certain more than \$14,000 in taxes collectible this year. This revenue, added to receipts scheduled, makes nearly \$700,000 available to meet current expenditures of the city.

ISAAC HARRIS SPEAKS TO CLUB

Isaac Harris, a candidate for the Boston school committee, advocated the extension of the civil service system to the teaching staff of the Boston public schools, in speaking before the newly formed Democratic Club of Dorchester Monday evening.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POETRY AND PRODUCE

Said the poor, hard-working poet,
"Living's very high, I know it,
For with prices that they ask for things today
Every salad costs a ballad,
And a bonnet costs a sonnet,
And to get a dozen eggs it takes a lay."

There is one thing that is made better by being broken, and that is a record; and in the matter of production, eleven principal crops of the country have this year outdone all previous outputs.

QUESTION

Here's a typical pun,
And 'twould seem it is one
For which somebody ought to applaud us;
When for pleasure we seek,
Can we not, like the Greek,
Named herewith, be as Appius Claudius?

Undoubtedly in this war with Turkey the Bulgarians and their allies have produced a number of heroes whose names the world would be glad to trumpet down the halls of fame if it just knew how to pronounce them.

HOW IT HAPPENED

"Fuel be mine," said the coal man to the lady toward whom he entertained a very warm friendship, and she, being tender hearted, the two of them struck up a match.

MONEY AND ETHICS

"Has DeRiche changed much since he has fallen heir to a fortune?"
"Well, there are those who say that since he has money enough to do just as he pleases, he pleases less often than he did when he was in more moderate circumstances."

Since the consumption of sugar in the United States increased to 89 pounds per capita last year, it is small wonder that the people of the land are fond of speaking of it as their "home, sweet home."

CORRECT

"How did you find that land you bought in Florida by mail after reading a circular that said the soil was a fathom deep?"
"It was as the circular said. It was much of it a fathom deep, under water."

CLOTHES QUESTION

There are some who declare
Men have more than their share
Of social rights, in the composite;
But where is the man,
Do the best that he can,
Who secures half the hooks in the closet?

"Strike while the iron is hot," is very good counsel to follow at times, but to "strike" while the temper is hot is not good policy on the part of workmen. In most instances it is better to wait and "talk it over."

FITTING

She seemed of sugar, much refined,
So fair and sweet a concentration;
It was no great surprise to find
"Oh, fudge!" her favorite exclamation.

AFRICAN SOCIETY

Miss Lopard—Mrs. Tigerton is putting on some lofty airs since she moved into her new place of abode.
Mrs. Lyon—Yes, indeed! She does not call it her lair any more. She now speaks of it as her "junglelow."

CALL MAN DID NOT ATTEND FIRES BUT RECEIVED HIS PAY

QUINCY, Mass.—Acting on recommendation of the special financial investigating committee the city council Monday night amended the five department ordinances with relation to call men. It was reported that one fireman had not answered a call for two years although he collected \$125 payment.

The finance committee reported favorably on the orders: Increasing the city engineer's salary from \$1500 to \$1800. The joint committee on finance and ordinances reported an increase of \$100 in the salaries of the assistant engineers and reported an order adding two men to the permanent force of firemen.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to petition the Legislature to raise the tax limit from \$12 to \$14 per \$1000 for a period of three years was passed to be ordained.

GOVERNMENT PRODUCES LETTERS

NEW YORK—In the trial of Julian Hawthorne and others, charged with using the mails to defraud, most of the evidence introduced by the government Monday was confidential correspondence between A. B. Willmott, a mining expert of Toronto, and Josiah Quincy, in which Mr. Willmott, after making an examination of the Wilbur mine in Canada, warned Mr. Quincy against the plan of the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Limited. Letters were introduced supporting the government's contention that the defendants were fully aware of the true value of the various mining properties in which they were selling stock, and that exaggerated statements in their literature were wilfully and knowingly made.

'PHONE GIRLS THANK LABOR

Resolutions thanking organized labor for support to its cause during the year, were passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, held in Wells Memorial hall last evening.

AFTER SHAKESPEARE

Had I a hen I'm sure, anon,
I'd name my prize "MacDuff."
And while she'd lay still on and on,
I'd never cry "Enough!"

In the recent Japanese naval maneuvers about 200 vessels were drawn up in line, and yet the inhabitants of the Pacific coast of the United States are sleeping at night as soundly as if they were convinced that Japan hadn't a sea craft larger than a row boat. Such is the faith one good people has in the intentions of another, and with 5000 miles of sea water between them.

THE FINEST

When the women are on the police force, hurrah!
They'll be found quite as brave as the men,
And we'll all of us note "the strong arm of the law"
Will be consumed in petticoats then.

PERHAPS

When the clock says: "Tock, tick, tock,"
Seems almost 's if it can talk;
But it's not language, I expect,
Just a sort of dial-ect.

President Taft's invitation to President-elect Wilson to visit the White House before he shall finally move in and learn how to get into the family cupboard and where, on going out, to hang the do-key behind the window blind, so that the hired girl can find it if she should chance to come home first, indicates a most hospitable as well as thoughtful consideration of his successor's welfare.

PUZZLING

Since a friend in need is a friend indeed,
It really seems quite funny
That we don't talk louder and feel much prouder
Of our friends who have no money.

EXPLAINED

In her discussions with men, Miss Chatterton always seems to get the better of the argument, though I really do not think her logical.
He—No, but she is handsome and that is always more convincing.

Mr. Morgan's art treasures are said to be valued at \$50,000,000, but his pictures by Raphael and Gainsborough are priceless. It is evident that Mr. Morgan is as rich as he is painted.

OBVIOUS

Here are some F-ees with truth as rife
As any ever writ:
The men without an aim in life
Aren't apt to make a hit.

SOMNIFEROUS

"Are the new minister's sermons pretty generally approved?"
"Yes, one can nearly always see a number of the pew occupants nodding."

In a rapidly growing number of the towns of Massachusetts the three-story tenement house is becoming a story of the past since the building of them is being prohibited by town ordinance. The people have reached the conclusion that true home-making in a "three-decker" is more or less of a "flat" failure, so while among the "flatters" there will continue to be the "upper class" and the "lower class" there will eventually be many less of the "middle class."

CHELSEA RESERVE POLICE LIST SAID TO EXCEED LIMIT

At the meeting of the Chelsea board of aldermen Monday night City Solicitor Harry W. James informed the members that eight of the 13 reserve men in the police department had been illegally appointed, as cities and towns having a police department are entitled to but one reserve officer for every five permanent men.

The reserve men who will be affected by this ruling are: John J. Bagley, Valentine P. Elmore, Edward J. Foss, John P. O'Neil, John S. O'Neil, William J. Kikourse and Joseph H. Flynn.

AGREE ON N. Y. SUBWAY QUESTION

NEW YORK—An agreement is said to have been reached, after meetings extending over two weeks, by the public service commission, the city and the two railroad companies which are expected to operate the dual subway system, and it is believed that nothing now is likely to prevent the operating contracts being advertised for a public hearing forthwith.

The number of steps which still have to be taken before the subway settlement becomes an accomplished fact makes it necessary that the greatest activity should be shown, if the commission is to deliver the contracts before Feb. 1, the day that Chairman Wilcox's term expires.

CLUB CELEBRATES LANDING

SALEM, Mass.—In recognition of the two hundred and ninety second anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, the Essex Congregational Club last evening conducted a dinner and exercises. The Rev. Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon, pastor of the Harvard church, Brookline, delivered an address on "Washington and Lincoln. Two Types of American Citizenship."

Our Annual After-Christmas Clearance Sale

—AT—

January Mark-Down Prices

BEGINS THURSDAY, DEC. 26

With Great Reductions Throughout the Store

If your name was overlooked on our mailing list you can obtain a Catalogue at the Transfer desk on the street floor of the Main Store or the New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

UTILITIES BODY OF CHAMBER HANDLING CHICKERING STATION

With the approaching completion of the Young Men's Christian Association buildings on Huntington avenue the question of the renewal of the old stop known as "Chickering station," on the Providence division of the New Haven road, just beyond Back Bay station again comes to the front through the activity of the public utilities committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has it in hand today.

The Y. M. C. A. has sought the co-operation of the chamber in this matter and the transportation committee of the latter organization took it up for discussion at its meeting yesterday afternoon. It was considered to be more properly a problem for the public utilities committee to solve and so was turned over to them.

Many thousands of people are expected to use the buildings of the Y. M. C. A., which stand in the vicinity of many public institutions which are likewise points of increasing popularity and it is believed by these interests that the growth of this community, which also includes many manufacturing and a considerable population, should be given additional transportation facilities.

The question of replacing the old Chickering station stop has been under consideration for some time. The railroad has stated that it was preparing plans for a new station, the old one being of no practical use.

The plan is being urged by the United Improvement Association, New England Conservatory of Music, the Art Museum, the Boston opera house, Symphony hall, Boston Arena, Wentworth Institute, Harvard and Tufts schools representatives. Frank Palmer Spear of the Y. M. C. A. declares this would accommodate many others as well as the 12,000 members of this association.

LETTER CARRIERS WILL HAVE TO HOLD ANOTHER ELECTION

A new election will be held by Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, as the result of a meeting at Faneuil hall last night at which the recent election for president was voted void on account of irregularities.

Last evening's meeting was an adjourned meeting from that of Dec. 13, when the election of officers was scheduled to take place. At that meeting according to President Nicholas S. Lawless, a group of 90 members out of 1010 attempted to elect another candidate than Mr. Lawless, although 900 had signed a petition for his candidacy.

The committee on nominations and elections last evening reported the following names, which were accepted by the association: John J. Sullivan of station A, vice-president; D. Arthur Maher of the central station, financial secretary; Donald J. McGilvray of the central station, trustee; John W. Martin of Newton Upper Falls station, collector; S. U. Davis of Station A, clerk, and Joseph Adams of the Essex street station, sergeant-at-arms.

CITY VALUATION INCREASED

Boston's board of assessors has levied increased valuations of about \$7,000,000 in connection with the annual December warrant, which has just been completed. This makes the total valuation of the city approximately \$1,487,000,000, by far the largest in the city's history.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

I.

An event, interesting not only in itself but also because it illustrated a type of cooperation which holds possibilities of special helpfulness to all those concerned, took place at the Civic Service house yesterday afternoon when about 50 young people from the Quincy evening school met to enjoy an entertainment and the hospitality of the house. In welcoming them, Philip Davis, head of the house, commended the pupils for the strength of purpose they had shown in taking time after the day's work to attend evening school for the sake of learning the language and history of their new country. He urged them to continue this education, saying:

"I believe the time is coming when provision will be made so that people like yourself can obtain not only a grammar school and high school education, but also by taking evening courses but also a college education, and I believe, too, that the day will come in this state when it will be possible for young people who come from foreign lands to take time during the day to obtain their education, for hours of labor will be shortened and it will be possible to earn as much in a seven-hour day as one now earns in a nine hour day."

Mr. Davis urged the pupils to feel free at any time to apply to the Civic Service house for help or advice and gave several examples of persons who had been helped to success through the ministrations of the house workers. Hyman S. Raaven, teacher of the class, gave a talk on "Friendship," and was seconded by Mrs. William W. Locke, the only woman resident of the house. The musical program consisted of instrumental and vocal selections. Those taking part, in addition to the members of the mandolin club, were: Miss Rebecca Blackman, Miss Augusta Cooper, Miss E. Levine, Miss Pauline Alaman, and Anthony Guarino. The program closed with the singing of "America." In the evening students from Emerson College gave a program of readings and music, and the Enterprise Club had a special entertainment.

The Boston music school settlement Toy Symphony is giving a concert to the mothers this afternoon, after which the settlement work will close until Jan. 6.

At Cottage Place Neighborhood house

Tuesday afternoon there will be a party for the boys, at which Mr. Winslow, leader of the Boys' Outing Club, will talk about his trip abroad. In the evening there will be a party for the nursery mothers and children.

Parties, entertainments, dances and receptions are to be given by various South End house groups during the week, one of the most interesting events to be a left-over party on Thursday afternoon. On Tuesday boxes and trees will be distributed among the people of the neighborhood, and in the evening young people and children will start out from 20 Union park for two hours of carol-singing.

This afternoon the Sunday morning kindergarten of Parker Memorial is having a party in the assembly hall. Preparations are being made by Hale house for the annual neighborhood party to be held at Parker Memorial New Year's night. Between 600 and 700 are expected to attend. On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, the house will give a children's party in the hall, the principal feature to be a presentation of "The Sleeping Beauty" by the Sewing Circle League. Harry S. Taplin, head of Hale house, announces that the reprints containing passages about Hale house from "The Promised Land" are ready for distribution.

Last Saturday night at the North End Union an illustrated lecture on "Quint Little Holland" was given by Arthur E. Peck. Next Saturday night a social will take the place of the regular lecture. Carol singing, a tree and a play are to be the features of the children's entertainment Tuesday afternoon at Ellis Memorial.

At the Frances E. Willard settlement the distribution of presents, which began last Wednesday, will close Tuesday afternoon when the last group of children will have a party and tree. On Wednesday there will be a general celebration both at the settlement for the girls who live at the house, and at Llewellyn lodge, the industrial center of the settlement in Bedford.

MEXICAN UNIVERSITY SAVED
MEXICO CITY—The oldest university on the American continent was saved from abolition when the Chamber of Deputies refused to approve a measure doing away with the national university.

Filene's

See Thursday Morning Newspapers for
**NEW PRICES on
NEW MERCHANDISE**
Thursday, Friday and Saturday

NEW because merchandise cannot become old in this store—we compel it to keep moving. Lower-priced because even newer things await room.
Mostly APPAREL for women, children and men. Things belonging to the season. Right from Filene's stocks.
Odds and ends of Christmas things form a small percentage of the offering.
AN ALL-OVER-THE-STORE EVENT
See Thursday morning newspapers

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to All the Family

JOURNALISM DISCUSSION TO FEATURE MEETING

One of the most interesting sessions to be held by the eight historical, economic, industrial, political, educational and religious organizations which are to hold a joint convention in Boston beginning Friday and lasting five days in conjunction with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Economic Association, will be the meeting devoted to "Journalism and Public Opinion," in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library Monday evening. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will preside. Widely contrasting ideas of journalism will be heard from Arthur Brisbane, Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism, Robert L. O'Brien of the Boston Herald, Rollo Ogden of the New York Evening Post, Samuel Bowles, Jr., of the Boston Post and Henry Jones Ford, former journalist.

Historians of eminence, economists, sociologists and experts in political, industrial, educational and religious affairs from all parts of the country will take part in the joint session of the eight organizations.

The organizations are the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, American Statistical Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, Mississippi Valley Historical Association and New England History Teachers' Association. The American Antiquarian Society will also be represented in the ninth annual conference of historical societies, as will the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Roosevelt Speech First Day

The first business session of the American Economic Association will be held on Saturday, Dec. 28. The executive committee meets at 3 p. m. the day before and at 4 o'clock the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association hold a joint session when presidential addresses will be delivered. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is president of the American Historical Association and is scheduled to deliver his presidential address in Symphony hall Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Following this address, at which the Economic Association will be guests, there will be an informal gathering of all the associations at the Copley-Plaza.

The Saturday joint session is looked forward to with no small amount of interest. The subject to be discussed is "The Minimum Wage." After the opening paper has been read by Henry R. Seager, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, there will be discussion by the following named experts: George W. Anderson, member of the first Massachusetts minimum wage commission; John R. Commons, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin; George G. Groat, professor of economics, Ohio Wesleyan University; Henry Abrahamson, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Paul U. Kellogg, managing editor of the Survey.

In the afternoon the first paper read will be by Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University. Discussion of the address will be participated in by Willard Fisher, professor of economics, Wesleyan University; Albert C. Whitaker, professor of economics, Stanford University; Robert C. Chapin, professor of economics, Beloit College; Nathaniel G. Murray, bureau of statistics, United States department of agriculture; Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor.

At the joint session with the American Political Association, in the evening, there will be presidential addresses by Frank A. Fetter, president of the American Economic Association, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, president of the American Political Association.

The following Monday there will be a meeting of the executive committee. At the fourth session to be held during the day, E. W. Kemmerer, professor of economics and finance, Princeton University, will speak on "Banking Reform." Among those to take part in the discussion will be J. H. Hollander, professor of economics, Johns Hopkins University; Oliver M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance, Harvard University; Everett W. Goodhue, professor of economics, Colgate University; G. D. Hancock, professor of economics, Washington and Lee University.

In the afternoon Simon N. Patten, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania, will preside at a round table meeting when "Economic Theory" and "Agricultural Economics" will be discussed. In the evening there will be a reception by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell.

Price Regulation Topic Up

On Tuesday, the closing day of the meeting, there will be papers on "Economics of Governmental Price Regulation," by J. M. Clark, professor of economics, Amherst College, and Chester W. Wright, professor of economics, Chicago University.

With so many economic problems confronting the United States, not only as this concerns the people of this country, but in the nation's relation to other nations, perhaps there never was a time when the opportunity for the American Economic Association to do good work held greater promise than today. The members of the various organizations

named realize that just because these societies are operating as a whole, individual effort can but tend toward the greatest results when discussed in such meetings as the coming one in Boston promises to be.

While the wage question, the cost of living, banking reforms and governmental regulation, in the one or other direction are among the topics chosen for discussion during the gathering, there will be a number of other questions to answer in a general way when discussion is opened up. Hence there is no doubt that the impending event will interest the general public directly.

The American Association for Labor Legislation will be the first of the organizations convening here to open its sessions. It will begin work at the Copley-Plaza hotel at 10:30 a. m. Friday morning. The general topic for discussion will be "Factory Inspection and Law Enforcement." The speakers will be John R. Commons of the Wisconsin industrial commission, Henry Sterling of the Massachusetts homestead commission, Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in the recent election, and Edward F. Brown, special investigator for the national child labor committee. In the afternoon Oscar C. Straus will be the chief speaker. The immediate legislative program will be discussed.

A joint session of the American Sociological Society and American Statistical Association will be held in Huntington hall Friday afternoon. In the evening all the organizations will meet at Symphony hall to hear Colonel Roosevelt.

To Discuss Efficiency

Among the educational organizations which will meet as sub-associations of the eight societies is the new Efficiency Society. Vocational guidance and vocational training are its chief aims. This organization will meet Monday afternoon at Emerson hall, Harvard, and in the evening at a dinner at the Boston City Club. Meyer Bloomfield of the Boston municipal educational bureau will be the chairman at the afternoon session. The evening chairman will be Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance.

Of the six national institutions the American Statistical Association is the oldest, as it was organized in Boston Nov. 27, 1839, for the promotion of more exact methods of statistical investigation. Its president is Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell, who was chief statistician of the twelfth United States census.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association will hold one meeting on Monday, the general subject being "New England and the West." At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard will give a reception to the members of all the organizations.

ORDER OF BOARD FOR PURCHASING AGENT IS VETOED

NEWTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles E. Hatfield today vetoed an order of the board of aldermen, passed Dec. 16, establishing the office of municipal purchasing agent for a trial year. The order was passed on a vote of 14 to 1. The mayor's letter of explanation will come before the next meeting of the aldermen, Jan. 13.

It is understood the veto was on the ground of probable illegality.

Mayor Hatfield will give a reception on New Year's day to the incoming aldermen.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS REPORTED QUIETER

WASHINGTON—A more settled condition in the disturbed portions of northern Mexico was reported today. The strike at the Cananea mines has been settled, and the miners have returned to work. J. Morris, a northwestern railroad man, captured by bandits, has been released unharmed.

Cases Grandes, the most important town in the ranching and lumbering district southwest of Juarez, has been taken by rebels, it was reported Monday.

A column of 800 men, marching against the rebels at Ascension, was defeated, it was announced. The federal commander, Gen. Jose Blanco, was taken prisoner.

EXCISE BOARD AGAIN REBUKED

Enforcement of existing laws should be made the first step to counteract the efforts of those desirous of granting Sunday licenses, according to the Rev. Alfred Noon, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He said today as to the recommendation of the excise board that either to enforce the laws or have them changed would be an effective means of dealing with the subject. Strong opposition to the board's proposals has been expressed by social and religious organizations.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—An explosion of 100 gallons of gasoline last night destroyed the building used for baking the jammed product of the Manufacturing Engineering & Equipment Company. No one was in the building, which was flimsily built, so that the damage was only about \$4000.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"LOUISE" AGAIN

Charpentier's "Louise," the latest addition to the repertoire of the Boston opera house, was given its second performance Monday evening, with the same cast as last Wednesday evening:

Louise.....Louise Edvina
La Mere.....Maria Gay
Julien.....Edmond Clement
Le Pere.....Vanni Marcoux

Mr. Clement received with his usual modesty the applause for his romantic and constantly admirable performance of Julien, his final appearance of his present engagement. Mr. Clement's finesse and distinction, both in manner and song, have a most appropriate field in this role. Mr. Clement is now replaced by Mr. Zenatello, who returns for "Aida" Friday evening and "Louise" Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4.

Mr. Marcoux again completely captivated his hearers by his sincere, simple characterization of the father, an impersonation superb for action and song alike. Mme. Gay carries her difficult role constantly on the high key of feeling in which it is written. While remaining musical her outcries in the first and last acts have all the poignancy of emotional speech.

Mme. Edvina deepened the good impression she has made, particularly in the emotional passages in the first act and in the long silent scene in the sewing room. Her aria in the garden scene was long applauded.

The stage management was as before admirable, and in many details deserves prolonged appreciative analysis. The handling of the fete in the garden scene was a really noteworthy example of

stagecraft. Most agreeable, too, is the principle of simplified stage setting, with nothing visible in the scene that is not of use in the action. There are agreeable touches of humor in the homely domestic scene in the first act and in the sewing room episode.

The scene of the awakening of Paris was notably atmospheric, a little overlong, some feel. Nor do the lyric qualities of the long garden scene between Julien and Louise quite sustain the dramatic interest that is the strongest feature of this opera, and has its finest expression in the domestic scenes. In a word, since this is romantic opera, rather than strictly grand opera, what if the movement were made a little less stately in its grandeur? Many in the audience, it is not unlikely, would be even more interested than at present.

"MESSIAH" REPEATED

The Handel and Haydn Society sang "The Messiah" for the one hundred and twenty-seventh time Monday evening in Symphony hall, the performance being a repetition, with a change of soloists, of the admirable one of Sunday evening. The chorus was in even finer and surer voice than before and won frequent and hearty approval of the large audience.

The sweet, fine tempered soprano of Mme. Wilhelmina Wright-Calvert was displayed with deep feeling, and in "Rejoice Greatly" she was at her best.

Skill, good singing methods and appropriate feeling entered into the vocal work of both Willard Flint, the bass, and George E. Rasely, the tenor. Miss Potter, the alto of the first performance, repeated her excellent rendering.

INTERSTATE BOARD AFTER COAL FACTS IN GENERAL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Calling upon all railroads hauling anthracite coal and coal companies alleged to be affiliated with the same carriers, to give all information as to business transactions between these different companies, the interstate commerce commission today began one of the most comprehensive investigations it has yet undertaken.

Notices were served on a score of railroads and coal mining companies, including the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, Erie railroad, New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, Lehigh, Pennsylvania and Reading.

The interstate commerce commission has mailed all these carriers blanks for them to fill out, telling how much coal is mined, cost of mining, high and low selling prices, whether the stocks of coal companies are owned by the railroad companies and all other business information.

BROOKLINE BOARD TO ASK FOR BONDS FOR WATER WELLS

Brookline's water board and the board of selectmen will ask for authority to petition the next Legislature for permission to sink wells and issue water script to an amount not exceeding \$250,000 in addition to the \$1,450,000 already granted by the Legislature at a special town meeting to be held next Monday.

Several contractors have presented a petition for a change in the provisions of that section of the new building law, dealing with tenement house inspection. Appropriations of \$42,150 will be asked for.

NEW LOAN LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Injunction is issued today by Judge Morton of the supreme court on the petition of E. Gerry Brown, state supervisor of loan agencies, restraining the Chattel Loan Company from continuing in business until it complies with the law and the regulation of the supervisor.

The law is upheld by the court as constitutional, the right of the supervisor to make regulations and enforce their observance is held to be legal, and the loan company is found to have maintained more than one place of business, which is in conflict with the law, and having failed to obey regulations. The defense that the law invaded charter rights of the loan company is overruled.

As a test of the new law and the power it gives the supervisor, the case has had great interest, and the decision of the court puts the new department of state supervision in a position of strength.

MAYOR'S SALARY MAY BE DOUBLED

Increase in salary from \$1000 to \$2000 a year was voted Mayor Farrell last night by both branches of the Malden city government. The order will go before the ordinance committee for approval before going into effect.

JACOB A. RIIS WILL SPEAK

Jacob A. Riis of New York will speak to the members of the Harvard Church Brotherhood of Brookline next Monday evening in the chapel on Harvard street.

MANY ENTRIES IN FOR WALKS

Two hundred entries have been received for cross-country walks to be held tomorrow morning by the Municipal Athletic Association, starting at 9:45 o'clock from Billings field, West Roxbury.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE POSTPONES ACTION ON RAISE FOR TEACHERS

No action on the disposition of \$145,000 to be used in increasing salaries of elementary teachers was taken by the school committee at its meeting last evening. Action was postponed to Jan. 1 when a special meeting will be held.

School committee members declare their one desire is to do what the teachers, after mature deliberation, want; if the returns on the school committee vote do not differ especially from that taken by the Elementary Teachers' Club, there seems no reason why the wishes of the club should not be carried out, they say, and the increase applied to raising the maximum.

Janitor's salaries were increased over 10 per cent last evening. This involves an added expenditure of \$28,000 bringing the total for janitors' salaries up to \$288,000. Every janitor, with the exception of those at the boys' Latin and English high schools and the Normal school group, is included in the increase. In these buildings a new system of heating is to be tried out and this is expected to reduce the duties of the janitors so that the salaries now received will be sufficient.

Charles F. Timmins, janitor of the Lafayette school was suspended for 60 days without pay. William H. O'Brien, ham for the High School of Commerce and Harold F. Stevens for the Hyde Park high school, were appointed teacher coaches.

GOVERNOR WILSON TALKS ON PARDONS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Approval of the New Jersey system of pardons was given by Governor Wilson when he was asked his opinion at the end of a day when he had passed upon 70 applications. When his attention was called to the discussion of pardon systems in New York and Arkansas, and was asked whether he preferred that the state executive have full responsibility or whether the pardoning power be lodged in a board consisting, as in New Jersey, of the Governor and the chancellor and six judges from the court of errors and appeals, he promptly said:

"I like the New Jersey system better. I admire very much this court, as it is open-minded and certain to do the right thing."

Mr. Wilson has an appointment with Speaker Champ Clark to talk over future legislation.

MINUTE MAN EXHIBITION URGED

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, acting secretary of the navy, has recommended that the statue of the Concord Minute Man which long graced the deck of the old gunboat Concord, be sent to the Navy Academy at Annapolis for temporary exhibition in Memorial hall and for possible future use.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT

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Annual Mark-Down Sale

December 26—January 31

BEGINNING THURSDAY, December 26, we offer to our customers the year's greatest values. In addition to the latest Fall and Winter Novelties, we include many lines of staple merchandise at remarkably low prices.

In our Ready-to-Wear Departments the merchandise offered consists of articles purchased for the Late Fall and Winter Trade. Also a limited amount of Summer Merchandise purchased to meet the July and August demand of 1912.

Goods charged between December 26 and January 1 will be entered on bills rendered February 1. Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

MR. UNDERWOOD SAID TO HAVE AN EYE UPON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

(Continued from page one)

real secret of his unwillingness to go into the Wilson cabinet.

The case of John G. Carlisle is in point in this connection. His career, one of the brightest and most promising of a former generation, was brought to an untimely close by his acceptance of the secretaryship of the treasury under President Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle had been a great speaker of the House and a tower of strength to his party. He was a senator from Kentucky when Cleveland became President the second time. Had he remained in the Senate, it is generally believed that he would have become a great party leader, and perhaps a presidential nominee in 1900. In fact, he was being groomed for the presidential nomination at the time Mr. Cleveland took him for cabinet purposes. In the cabinet he was a faithful public servant, but not in a way that pleased a large section of his party, and when the Cleveland administration was ended, the public career of Mr. Carlisle was also ended.

DYNAMITE DEFENSE CLOSING

INDIANAPOLIS—Senator John W. Kern is the last of attorneys for the defense to speak, and, arguing today, closes this portion of the dynamite conspiracy trial. Defense attorneys preceding Mr. Kern stressed points that organized labor does not approve violence and that individual defendants made no move to destroy letters which were available to them unopened for six months.

MINUTE MAN EXHIBITION URGED

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, acting secretary of the navy, has recommended that the statue of the Concord Minute Man which long graced the deck of the old gunboat Concord, be sent to the Navy Academy at Annapolis for temporary exhibition in Memorial hall and for possible future use.

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Hinschley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	Nathan H. Weil, Yorkville Bank Bldg., Third Ave. and 83th St., New York City.
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Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.	Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 31 India St., Boston, Mass.
Keynote Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.	STEEL CASTINGS
	George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
	WOOL
	F. N. Graves & Co., 34 Summer St., Boston.

Ever Want a Peerless?

This Peerless touring car is being offered at a fraction of its real value. It is in excellent condition mechanically; looks almost like new. We have it because its former owner bought a larger Alco. It is painted in maroon; 7-passenger touring body. Its equipment consists of slip covers, speedometer, wind shield, in fact, everything, so that it is quite ready for the road. Demonstration on request.

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Are You Interested in Poultry?

At the time of the forthcoming Boston Poultry Show (January 7-12, 1913), the attention of raisers and fanciers of poultry, here in New England particularly, will be focused upon the many subjects relating to the raising of poultry. Besides its local circulation, the Monitor has a very large circulation throughout this territory. Anything relating to the sale of poultry stock, etc., advertised at this time will receive an unusual amount of attention and the poultry section of this paper offers an excellent opportunity for producing business-getting results. From facts submitted we will gladly write your advertisements without any obligation. The price of this poultry advertising, which will appear on Thursday of each week, will be per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch). With cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. For advertisements without cuts: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Your order sent in now will receive prompt attention.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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FIRST TRAMWAY LINES IN PANAMA CITY ARE NEARING COMPLETION



C street and Santa Ana square, Panama city, important point in trolley system now being established

Feature of High Class System Connecting Suburbs Is Separate Motors for Individual Wheels, Saving Power

COACHES NOW USED

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA, C. Z.—This city at last is to have an electric tramway line. Although a city of over 40,000 population, with paved streets, macadamized roads, an excellent system of water supply, and a modern sewer system, it has depended entirely upon small coaches for local transportation.

The Panama Tramways Company was organized in 1910. Actual construction

constructed. The main city line starts at the national palace in the lower business section and runs up Central avenue to Ancon. Here are large buildings with beautiful grounds and parks and the Tivoli hotel, owned and operated by the United States zone government.

The tramway line running to the north will serve the high-class residential district known as the Sabanas. It is in this direction the city of Panama must grow if it is to keep on Panamanian soil. On this line an attractive resort is being constructed.

The third route of the tramway system will run from Santa Ana plaza at Central avenue to Balboa, the Pacific terminus of the Panama canal, where a large harbor within the entrance of the canal will be located, with its piers, dry-dock, coal station, shops and other requirements of commerce. A new mili-

tary town is being laid out beyond Ancon hill on this line.

Unlike the trolley systems of American towns, where heavy traffic occurs only morning and evening, the Panama tramway will have four busy periods daily, for all the business houses and banks close at the middle of the day and every one goes home for luncheon.

New Road High Class

The tramway is being built in a high class manner and equipped with the latest type of cars. In the paved streets of the city the rider rails are laid on steel ties resting on a concrete base. The portion of the lines outside of the city proper is of steel rail construction, stone ballasted, similar to American interurban electric railway lines, but built mostly on private right of way, so that the cars may be safely operated at high speed.

Cars are of special design, all metal,

BOUNDARY QUESTION STIRS ARGENTINE AND BOLIVIAN PEOPLES

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Owing to the early connection between the Argentine and Bolivian railroad systems at La Quiaca, public interest is aroused once more over the boundary demarcation with Argentina, where complications have again arisen between the two commissions.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that Emilio Benavides, engineer, the chief of the Bolivian commission, has arrived there in order to deliberate with the Argentine commissioner, Zacarias Sanchez, engineer, on the result of their joint survey on the northern boundary line just completed between Post 17 and La Quiaca, according to the agreement signed last year in this capital.

It seems that the divergence of opinion which became apparent during the survey in reference to the border between Torahuac and Juntas de San Antonio, where Bolivian territory makes a strong indentation, has resulted in the refusal of the Bolivian commissioner to sign the protocol legalizing the boundary posts placed there.

It is thought likely here that the deliberations on these points in dispute will bring up the question of the possession of the important town of Yacuia, which always has been claimed by this country, but assigned to Argentine Republic.

PROGRESS IS MADE ON BOUNDARY OF PERU AND BOLIVIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—According to latest reports from the Bolivian border, the boundary commission has finished the most difficult part of the demarcation which is comprised in the second section. It is the Paria-Lago Suñez line, only a few miles long, but there being neither accepted boundaries nor clear titles of properties, but a great number of conflicting claims, the task was most delicate one from an international point of view. The posts were placed by Captain Llona of the Peruvian commission after detailed consultation with the chief of the Bolivian commission, Dr. Lino Romero. Lieutenant Diaz of the Peruvian commission is reported finishing up the first section so that the entire sierra from Pachasi to Ichocopa, some 75 miles, has a defined boundary line.

C. G. YOUNG Latin-American Concessions for public utilities
Financed by Bankers Trust Building NEW YORK

AMERICAN PRESS CONGRESS PLANNED FOR RIO DE JANEIRO TO BE MADE VERY IMPORTANT

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—It is with growing interest that the public here and in other Brazilian centers is watching the deliberations of the committee of organization of the coming American Press Congress which is to be opened here on July 26, 1913. At one of the last meetings Sr. Joaquim Vianna proposed that special measures be taken to avoid the congress becoming merely a convivial occasion and a gathering for amusement instead of "a congress of ideas and reforms with high social aims in which people with definite ideas can come forward to advocate them."

Aside from matters pertaining to the betterment of the newspaper profession the American Press Congress will discuss the best means for American solidarity, for stimulating and regulating immigration, for assimilating aliens; for enlarging the scope of the newspaper, for promoting the reduction of customs duties on newspaper material, and of postal, telegraph and telephone rates. It has been decided to close the list of those

taking part in the congress by June 30, and the reception of manuscript by July 30. Communications will be directed to the editors of newspapers for further acceptance to be returned. The promoters are confident of being able to make the congress one of the most important events of America and of initiating a movement thereby that shall make the American press of still greater power.

Working to the same end of American solidarity the Press Association of Rio at its last meeting adopted the following resolution: "Deeming it expedient for Brazil to promote solidarity with the other American countries it is resolved that the individual members of the association shall work in the press for the establishment of special sections dealing with events on the continent." It is pointed out that La Prensa of Buenos Aires has for some time had such a department, under the style of "Vida continental" and that this review of the developments of the continent has found the widest appreciation, contributing to the growing solidarity of the nations.

PEOPLE OF CUENCA, ECUADOR, EXPECT RAILROAD AND BANK

(Special to the Monitor)

CUENCA, Ecuador.—Enthusiastic comment is heard on all sides on the news of the formation of a British syndicate for the construction of the projected railroad from Huigra on the Guayaquil and Quito to this town, and likewise the establishment of a bank with offices here and in Guayaquil. The information was received here from Guayaquil, the British consul at the port having made public a cable message from London to that effect.

The press sees tremendous progress ahead for the country through the tapping of the coal resources of this vicinity, considered among the richest in South America. It is also believed that immigration to the south of the republic will be greatly stimulated when the canal opens, and agricultural interests antici-

pate more or less of a transformation.

It is remarked that general satisfaction is expressed over the nationality of the new syndicate, since, in public opinion, it places the south at a distinct advantage over the north, where, as one paper puts it, "Yankee despotism is more powerful than the laws of the country."

CHILE PLEASED WITH PERUVIAN CONGRESS VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the news from the Peruvian capital that the motion, by Deputy Don Rafael Grau, that the minister of foreign affairs make a full explanation to the Peruvian Congress of

REPARATIONS for the American press congress to be held in the Brazilian capital in July, 1913, are getting under way, according to today's report on this page. Its tenor is Latin-American, perhaps, rather than Pan-American, but in view of the steady drawing together of the South American nations it is only natural that the promotion of the new solidarity should dominate the idea of the congress for the moment. It will be of unusual interest to watch the evolution of the idea of this congress.

Solidarity as the watchword of the people inhabiting the southern continent stands out from nearly all news reports on large developments reaching from the great centers. Boundary disputes, the chief cause of past quarrels and clashes, are being at last eliminated with what appears to be a degree of finality. Results vary but if the controversy between the Argentine and Bolivia, judging by the item from La Paz, is somewhat more tenacious than had been anticipated, there is compensation in the news of the successful boundary definition between Peru and Bolivia which three years ago, through the rejection of the Alcorta award, came perilously near plunging South America into a general conflict. The dispute between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia is a much milder one although it assumes large proportions in view of the projected and, in a measure, imminent connection between the railroad systems of the two countries—properly a vital part of the Pan-American railway—an event which will give the Rio Plata countries three outlets in the direction of Panama—two in northern Chile and one in southern Peru—on the Pacific, in addition to the present one at Valparaiso.

Ecuadorian railroad building is of especial interest not only because of the present efforts at arbitration between the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company and the Ecuadorian government under the auspices of the state department at Washington, but because of the economic significance of the Huigra-Cuenca road in opening up a rich coal region, the full value of which will appear when the Panama canal traffic begins. Incidentally the new line is also part of the Pan-American railway, the prospects of which, thanks to the general reconciliation between the nations on the Pacific coast of South America, have never been brighter.

the negotiations with Chile, was defeated by 43 to 24 votes.

It is pointed out that, given the extreme violence of Senator Grau's attack on the new agreement between the two countries, the vote is a new sign of the steadily growing popular approval of the reconciliation.

Senator Grau's charges that the negotiations were conducted by President Billinghurst without the concurrence of the Peruvian foreign minister are looked upon here as on a par with the vehement denunciation of Chilean diplomacy by various members of the Chilean Senate.

ARGENTINA PLANS RAIL LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The committee of public works has submitted a report recommending the acceptance of the proposal of the French regie generale concern to construct a number of railroads, in various sections of the republic. The subject is commanding public interest because of the refusal of the government to sell the state railroads to the Farquhar syndicate for less than \$100,000,000, gold, on a cash basis, as against the \$70,000,000 offered by the syndicate on a time basis.



Paving in progress for tramway line, Thirteenth street, near Central avenue, Panama

was started in the spring of this year and it is expected that cars will be in operation by March, 1913. The tramways will serve the city and its nearby suburbs, Ancon, Balboa, La Boca and Sabanas. The entire route comprises about 10 miles, of which about one half is within the city and the balance within the Canal Zone.

The old city of Panama is built upon a small peninsula extending out into the Pacific ocean and has grown west and north. Although a part of and governed by the republic of Panama, it is entirely surrounded on the land side by United States zone territory, and the international border is crossed three times by the trolley lines.

Streets Attractive

The road macadamized highways extend out of the city, one to Sabanas, one to Ancon and the third to Balboa, alongside of which the trolley lines are being

one-fourth Colombian subscribed by capitalists from this province. President Restrepo, in reply to a telegram sent him from here, expresses his satisfaction over the entrance of foreign capital "from a great and just nation, without official engagements and complications."

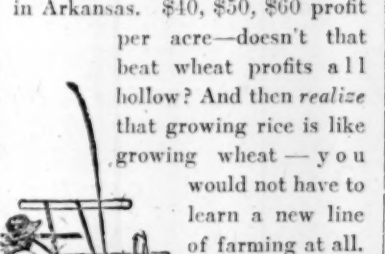
VALPARAISO, Chile.—A government school of wireless telegraphy has been opened at Playa Ancha, near this port. The school is open exclusively to Chileans who have served their time in the army, the signals taught being those of the national defense.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—It is announced that telegrams at local rates may be sent from here to capitals of republics of the Pacific coast, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and even of Venezuela.

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SAMUEL GORTON'S WORK IS VALUED

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PERHAPS no chapter of the early history of New England has been more obscured by the dust of contemporary prejudice and less originally dealt with by later chroniclers than that which purports to give the story of Samuel Gorton, who is beginning to be spoken of in recent years as one of the founders of American liberties. Much has been forgotten about him that deserves remembrance, while from pen to pen, in most cases it would seem without any original investigation, has passed that estimate of his character first formulated by those opposed to him in politics and religion, and who were interested to vindicate their own conduct. As human nature is constituted, impartial testimony is not to be obtained in this way, and until the middle of the last century this testimony was practically all that was admitted in the case. A better historical method, and the general advance of thought to broader planes have combined to begin the work of rehabilitation, and it is probable that a corrected view of the man and of the services he rendered to his adopted country may, in time, be adequately incorporated in its standard histories.

He Wished Freedom

Samuel Gorton was in his maturity when he landed in Boston in 1636, bringing his wife Elizabeth and several children. In certain deeds he is named as a citizen of London, a clothier and is known to have been a native of Gorton, near Manchester. He was of gentle birth, as is shown by the prefix "Mr." always accorded him. Although not a university man he had received a classical education from tutors, and was skilful in Greek and Hebrew. He had studied law, and brought with him a small library of law books. There is no intimation that he came to America to better his fortunes, which appears to have been comfortable, nor was he fleeing from actual persecution. But, weary of the civil and religious oppression under which England at that time lay, he says he left his native country that he might be free to enjoy the liberty of his conscience in respect to faith toward God and for no other end. Like Roger Williams his heart yearned toward those shores of which he had heard the report that all yokes, especially those burdening the exercise of religion, were thrown off, and where the air was not full of jangling voices.

He arrived at an unfortunate time for the fulfillment of his expectations. The trial of the Rev. John Wheelwright for heresy was even then progressing toward a sentence of banishment. The Brown brothers, men of character and property, had not been long away, sent back to England because they preferred to use the Book of Common Prayer in their homes; Roger Williams had just fled from deportation and was cutting the virgin forest upon Narragansett bay for a home in the wilderness, and the Antinomian party was already in high disfavor. Though Gorton took no part in this controversy its principles were such as to appeal to him, and with the election of Winthrop to succeed Vane as Governor, none suspected of favoring Mrs. Hutchinson's views could hope for tranquility.

Persecuted at Plymouth

So after a few weeks, during which it is easy to picture his perplexed meditations, he went down to Plymouth, where for a year and a half he lived respected, a "useful instrument, courteous in his carriage to all." When volunteers were needed for the Pequot war he was among them. Also he became known as a religious teacher, the church at Plymouth being without a minister. Some enjoyed his teaching, others looked askance, but no charge of heresy was made until an occasion of offense arose through a serving woman of Gorton's household. This Hannah Aldridge, a widow, appears to have been a person of levity, capable, like Ezekiel Cheever, of smiling in the meeting house. For this she was threatened with deportation as a vagabond, to be passed from constable to constable back to the town in England whence she had come. To prevent this shame to a worthy woman, Gorton appeared in her behalf and denied the right of the Plymouth court to punish for what was not a crime in English law. He saved her by his just motive, but by his immoderate zeal and the undisguised rebellion of his attitude he involved himself in an accusation of heresy brought by the Rev. Ralph Smith, a former pastor, whose wife, with others, had been attending religious services in Gorton's home.

Notwithstanding that Gorton had leased a part of Smith's house for four years, Smith demanded his ejection, and from one point to another the discord increased until Gorton was ordered to leave Plymouth in 14 days, which he did at the cost of considerable hardship to himself and family. All this occurred in Plymouth while France, the only persecuting Governor Plymouth ever had, was in office. Had Bradford been Governor the result must have been different.

Sent From Aquidneck

The island of Aquidneck which had been settled by Coddington and other Hutchinson sympathizers, was an appropriate destination for Gorton, and there, with a few who followed him from Plymouth, he made a new home. Not claimed by his fondest friends to have been a man of pacific temperament, and, no doubt, with a rankling sense of injustice clogging his better nature, he was not long in Aquidneck before he was in

Samuel Gorton's departure from England in 1636 to seek civil and religious freedom in the Bay colony; the keenly disappointing experiences he met with; the various religious, ethical and governmental conflicts in which he figured in the several places where he undertook to reside; his banishment from Massachusetts, whence he repaired to the neighborhood of Providence; his mission back to the mother country and the following longer period of tranquility as an eminent citizen of Rhode Island are traced in today's article. This is one of a number of papers on the Connecticut and Rhode Island group, in the series on early American literature. A following chapter will deal with Samuel Gorton's writings.

trouble with Coddington, then judge, and not himself a man of uniform justice or courtesy.

Oddly enough Gorton again appears as the defender of a woman servant who was accused of having too roughly defended her master's property from the trespass of a cow, and its pursuer, Gorton again challenged the right of the court, holding as he always consistently did, that as English people they were to be governed by English law until there was, by charter, a legal transference of authority.

Gorton's language on this occasion was far from parliamentary, a defect amply shared by that of his accusers, and he applied a most opprobrious epithet to the justices, it being also a fact that if the word were placed in a list with the epithets bestowed upon him, it would attract no attention either for severity or coarseness.

He denied that the same men could be both accusers and judges. He was nutritious, they said. When Coddington cried out, "You who are for the King, seize Gorton," Gorton cried out, "You who are for the King, seize Coddington." And so, he was sent away from Aquidneck, and removed to Pawtucket, close to Providence.

This was the only place where his peculiar religious views would have been tolerated, but Providence was just then experiencing an abuse of its hospitality, and self-seeking individuals within it were arrayed in opposing factions over a question of boundary lines. In this dispute, Gorton became identified with the larger party. The minority disavowed the Bay colony assuming this meant that Providence had submitted to mean that Providence had submitted to its jurisdiction, summoned Gorton and others to appear at Boston. As spokesman for all, he denied jurisdiction, in which he was quite correct. But perceiving that the claim of his party could not be made good without a severe struggle, and being unwilling to involve Providence in the dispute, he withdrew them to a place on Narragansett bay called Shawomet, where they made another beginning on lands bought of Miantonomi, the Narragansett sachem.

Conflict in Another Place

But the affair was not yet settled. Two inferior sachems, who had joined in the sale, soon after repudiated the transaction, and claimed the land. They appealed to Massachusetts, which government, having received their submission, took up their contention and peremptorily summoned Gorton with the other leaders to trial.

He replied in a letter containing—so the ministers and magistrates of Boston counted—26 distinct "blasphemies." The letter was addressed to "The Great and Honoured Idol General now set up in Massachusetts." This was one of the blasphemies. Another, cited afterward as among the most abhorrent, was his assertion that the Massachusetts magistrates had no more right to summon him to trial than he had to summon them! This, although quite true, was insolence indeed. To the General Court of Massachusetts! And from those inhabiting, to use the Massachusetts phrase, the "fag end of the earth."

Massachusetts then sent to Shawomet an armed force of 40 men, half of them Indians, and after Winthrop had refused the prayer of four Rhode Island ministers for arbitration Gorton finally capitulated, at the blockhouse he had been defending, on condition that he and those with him should be taken to Boston as "friends and neighbors."

They were taken to Boston under close guard, forced to march with eyes ahead. When they reached Dorchester they were required to stand while muskets were fired over their heads in token of their captivity. At Boston they were lined up in the street while the Governor thanked God and praised their captors.

Prison, Then Banishment

At the trial the whole question of the lands dropped, and they were tried for heresy, and seditious utterances. A capital sentence being narrowly escaped by a majority of two for mercy, they were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, in dross, at the pleasure of the court. About six months they endured all the rigors of such a sentence. Then, not long in Aquidneck before he was in

praise it can be said that they often protested against persecuting measures, made their disapproval so strongly felt that the sentence was commuted to banishment from Massachusetts, and also from Shawomet, their home.

All through this troublesome time Gorton had contended that Englishmen, wherever they were living, were privileged to claim the protection of English law, and that the liberties of the colonists were safer under charters from the English government than under any new theory that might be evolved in their primitive and untried condition.

Roger Williams was sorely tried by Gorton's widely differing views and the turbulence that seemed to gather about the latter, but true to his principles of toleration, refused to lift a hand against him, and the time came when Williams fully acquiesced in this doctrine of government, and he and Gorton worked together to obtain the charter for the Providence plantations.

Mission to England

Being released, Gorton proceeded to put his knowledge of English law to vigorous use. Back to Aquidneck he posted and easily persuaded the sachems there to submit to the English crown. This they were the more ready to do because, Gorton writes, "They told us they thought we belonged to a better master than the Massachusetts did."

Then Gorton went to England with authority of Providence, and with perfect truthfulness laid the whole matter before the Parliamentary commission of plantations, first in a memorial and more fully in his book called "Simpliciter's Defense."

He received full title to Shawomet and sailed into the port of Boston under a safe conduct and with an order to the Massachusetts colony to protect him in the possession of Shawomet. He was allowed to pass through, but Massachusetts never assisted or recognized Shawomet, which, however, under its later name of Warwick, was included in 1647 under the charter of the Providence Plantations.

Out of this affair of Gorton with the sachems grew indirectly the trouble between Uncas and Miantonomi, and the killing of the latter with the express sanction of the Massachusetts government; but in no way was Gorton responsible for this action, of which Miantonomi was one of timidity, and fear is merciless.

Trend Changes

From this time Gorton's history changes from its combative tenor to that of the solid man of affairs and religious teacher and writer. For the next quarter of a century he was placed by his fellow citizens in one position after another of trust and responsibility. He was town commissioner for many years; he was representative and judge, and twice president. As one of the authors of the first political code adopted by the first Assembly of the United Colonies of Providence Plantation, and as the writer of a statute against negro slavery, the first edict of emancipation adopted in America, as counselor and as citizen, he was one of the two or three members of the plantation whose influence for good was the most powerful and continuous.

He treated the Indians honorably and had their confidence and protection. No immoral action was ever laid to his charge, even in the days when many enemies were striving to discredit him, and the weight of his word and example was always on the righteous—as against the merely popular—side. As he first comes upon the stage of history he is by no means a man of equable temper and self-restraint—not meek, not polite, nor even politic. Yet even then there was a fairness of disposition, and at times a gracious demeanor that won love and retained friends, while as the years go on it is easy to trace increasing signs of the mellowing disposition, ripening judgment, and disciplined temper that marks the sincere seeker after righteousness.

Why then should eight years of contentious experience with the actual wrong doing, almost wholly on the side of his opposers, be remembered, and nearly 32 years of eminent service to Rhode Island and his fellow men be forgotten?

Through his family of three sons and two daughters, brought up in all good nurture, a long line of worthy, useful citizens are descended from Samuel Gorton—military men of repute, notably General Nathaniel Green of the revolution, Governors of Rhode Island, magistrates, lawyers, preachers, authors and book lovers who have no need to apologize for this ancestor, this peculiar man of singular virtue.

CASH READY FOR IRON PLANT

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It is reported that the capital required for the establishment of the proposed steel and iron works at St. John has been fully subscribed by English capitalists. All that stands in the way of commencement of work on the plant is the matter of local arrangements for the site, and possibly some other inducements.

"JEWEL-CASE" SHOW OPENS

PHILADELPHIA—At the Art Club's gallery the club's annual "jewel-case" exhibition—an invited and inviting one-line display of paintings by eminent masters—has been opened. The pictures—37 in all—will remain on public view until mid-January.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

POLITICS AND BUSINESS
"I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a blow with his fist, "to trust the people."
"Oh!" cried a little man in the audience. "I wish you'd open a grocery!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

PRESENCE NOT VOLUNTARY
Traveling lecturer for society (to the remaining listener)—I should like to thank you, sir, for so attentively hearing me to the end of a rather too long speech.
Local member of society.—Not at all, sir. I'm the second speaker.—Punch.

MISTAKE OFTEN MADE
One trouble with too many people is that they think the one who makes the loudest noise furnishes the best argument.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISTINCTION CLAIMED
"What have you ever done to claim distinction? In other words, what have you ever done that was original or out of the ordinary?"
"I once had a part in the actual transfer of several shares of stock on the New York exchange."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHOICE OF SOUNDS
"What is more delightful than the careless prattle of a child?" asked the fond father.
"Have you ever heard the rattle of a train for which you have been waiting nine hours at a lonely little station 750 miles from home?" replied the traveling man.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INFERENCE COMMERCIAL
Some tourists were visiting the ancient landmarks of England, and their guide was supplying them with valuable historical facts.
"This tower," he expounded, "goes back to William the Conqueror."
"Why, what's the trouble?" asked one of the party. "Isn't it satisfactory?"

USE COMPRESSED AIR
Question for the cheer leader:
What will become of the "locomotive" college yell when all the railways use electricity for a motive power?—Spokane Chronicle.

HIS CLAIM INDORSED
"Every time I speak in public I insist on being liberally remunerated," said the orator.
"And quite properly," replied the strictly business man. "While your remarks may not be valuable, you are entitled to compensation for the risk you take of injuring your political future."—Washington Star.

HAD BEEN DISAPPOINTED
Uncle Pennywise says: I only know one man who doesn't want to raise chickens. He's tried it.—Pittsburgh Post.

SEEKS INFORMATION
"White paper is very high."
"Is that why some of the papers are using pink sheets?"—Pittsburgh Post.

LAKE AT PANAMA BEAUTIFUL
WASHINGTON—Gatun lake, created artificially by the Panama canal builders, is to be one of the most beautiful stretches of water in the world, according to the Canal Record. Already the lake has a commercial value, for the natives are utilizing it to take their products to market. Aside from the ship channel and the great anchorage basin at Gatun, much of the 164 square miles of the lake surface is broken by the tops of trees, which will be submerged when the water is raised 30 feet more, as contemplated.

SPECIAL PICTURE EXHIBIT
Photographic reproductions of pictures of the annunciation are on exhibition for the holiday week in the fine arts department of the Boston public library. The collection shows the development of the artistic presentation of this subject from the second century to the twentieth. The pictures are accompanied by careful notes. The miniature plaster model of Copsey square, as planned by Frank A. Bourne, has been placed in the main entrance hall. The library will be closed Wednesday.

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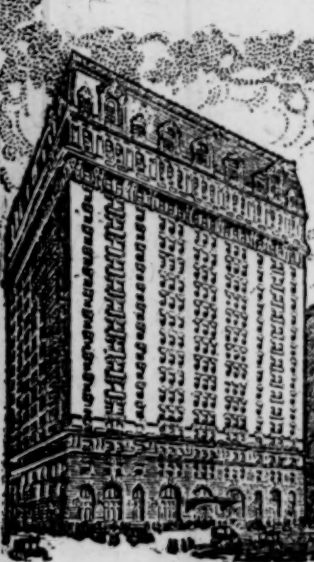
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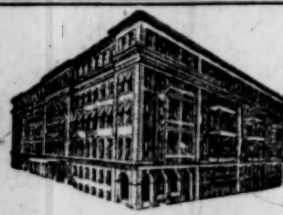
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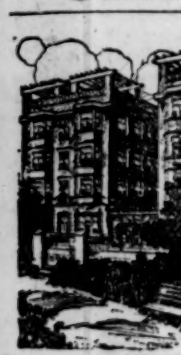
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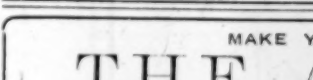


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RATES FROM \$17.50 TO \$28.00 PER WEEK
AMERICAN PLAN Booklet RAY PAYNE, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

WINDSOR HOTEL
Jacksonville's Finest and Florida's Largest
and Best Year Round Hotel
Conducted on both European and American
Plans. Reasonable rates assured. Cleanliness
and superior service characteristic of the hotel.
THOS. M. WILSON, Prop. and Manager.
A. F. WILSON, Asst. Manager.

FLORIDA

Florida's Only
Fireproof
Resort Hotel
Seabreeze, Daytona Station
"East Coast" Located directly on the Ocean
and the famous beach. OPEN JAN. 4th.
Golf (9 holes, one of the best courses in
the South), Tennis, Motoring, Horse-
back Riding, Sea Bathing, Fishing,
Flying, Boating, Shooting and FISH-
ING. Booklet on request. Through Pullman
service. New York, or "Ask Mr. For-
ster," Metropolitan Tower, New
York. WM. S. KENNEY, Mgr.

HOTELS INDIAN RIVER

and ROCKLEDGE Open Jan. 2nd.
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Electric light and elevator, steam heat. All
outside rooms, single and on suite, with and
without bath; SOFT WATER SUPPLY; white
bath; exclusively. GOLF, TENNIS, FISH-
ING, BOATING, SHOOTING and FISH-
ING, Orchestra. Rates reasonable. Descriptive
booklet on request. Through Pullman
service. HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Prop.
Louis Jennesa, Manager

THE HAMILTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel, most
conveniently located, all modern improvements
and homelike. Table exceptionally good. Ameri-
can plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special
rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

GALVESTON

FOR THE
WINTER
Descriptive literature free. Address Hotel
Galvez or Galveston Com'l Association. For
Travel Information write W. & St. George, 315
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WESTERN



The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise
and the dirt of the loop district,
yet within easy walking distance
of all the theatres, retail stores
and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michi-
gan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place,
the Blackstone is ideally situated.
The view of the lake is magnifi-
cent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted
place in Chicago for the best peo-
ple.

Single rooms with
lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with
bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms
with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception
hall, bedroom and
bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Blackstone

Chicago
The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers

SOUTHERN



NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City
No Resort Offers a Wider Range
of Pleasurable Occupation—Golf,
Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Fishing,
Shooting; Six Theatres, Grand Opera

The St. Charles

"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"
EUROPEAN PLAN MODERN FIREPROOF
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public
traveling either for business or pleasure
Send for Booklet of NEW ORLEANS
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Proprietors



SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Contentment and Satisfaction Are
Assured at
THE
St. Anthony
Hotel
F. M. SWEARINGEN
President and Manager
W. O. BRINKER, Asst. Mgr.
In a complete equip-
ment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a Luxurious Hotel.
Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet loca-
tion, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in
America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the
Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.
Austrians are assured of magnificent rock bed and oil covered roads
EUROPEAN PLAN: 450 ROOMS, 400 with bath, ALL with toilet and lavatory

THE ADOLPHUS

Dallas, Texas.
A Monument to Modern Hotel Construction and Equipment.
Designed for Comfort and Service.
EUROPEAN PLAN: FROM \$2.00 A DAY UP
ALVAH WILSON, Manager

THE GUNTER HOTEL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Absolutely Fireproof—Most Centrally Located
ALL ROOMS OUTSIDE EXPOSURE
European Plan, \$1.50 to \$2 without bath \$2 to \$3 with bath
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners.
C. A. GONDER, Active Manager

The Menger Hotel

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Facing the historic ALAMO PLAZA in the heart of the
theater and shopping district. Elegance and refinement.
Hotel remodeled throughout. Cuisine unsurpassed.
The only hotel built to meet Climatic Conditions.
Surrounds open Spanish Patios.

Nueces Hotel and Pavilion

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
The "Naples of the Gulf."
Absolutely modern and fireproof. General
recreation: Bathing, Fishing, Hunting,
Golf, etc. The best winter climate in the
South.
H. H. FRANKS, Manager

HOUSTON, TEXAS

HOTEL BENDER

—285 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL.
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

HOTEL GALVEZ

GALVESTON
TEXAS
Under Management of DAVID LAUBER
A WINTER PARADISE
Open Every Day in the Year

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newscasters:

BOSTON
Stefano Radessa, 24 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 208 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 455 Columbus ave.
P. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Joseph Marzowski, 104 Eliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 528 Tremont st.
Mirand & Thompson, 27 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Russell, 1012 Saratoga st.
C. W. Thompson, 1012 Saratoga st.
Richard McDonald, 20 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard F. P. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
T. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.

AMESBURY
Homes & Allen, 41 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

BEVERLY
Shewin & Co.

BRIGHTON
Dorothy M. Conroy.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
George C. Hensley, 38 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE
Amee Brown, Harvard square.
P. L. Bonker, 434 Broadway.

CANTON
George B. Chisley.

CANTON
Jas. Blanford, 128 Winslow st.
Smith Brothers, 128 Winslow st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Company.

DANVERS
D. B. Shoushnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

DORCHESTER
James W. McNeill, 278 Cambridge st.

DORCHESTER
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1405 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT
M. B. French, 1405 Dorchester ave.
J. W. McNeill, 278 Cambridge st.

FALL RIVER
J. W. McNeill, 278 Cambridge st.

FALL RIVER
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, 100 Main st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Batches, 100 Main st.

FOREST HILLS
James L. Littlefield, 18 Hyde Park ave.

FOREST HILLS
Frank M. Shurtliff, 14 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. Fox, 100 Main st.

HENRIETTA
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Campbell, 312 Washington st.
P. F. Dresser, 312 Washington st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 100 Main st.

LEONIA
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN
B. N. Breed, 100 Main st.

LYNN
F. W. Newhall, 100 Main st.

LYNN
L. P. Russell, 33 Perry st.

LYNN
H. W. Shuchman, 100 Main st.

LYNN
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 100 Main st.

MEDFORD
Frank H. Peak, 100 Main st.

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SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Choreman's position on first class estate; thorough knowledge of soil, brood crops and machinery; life experience; excellent good and clean references; state salary and conditions. Address: W. B. DEWILST, R. F. D. No. 3, New Bern, N. C. 26

WANTED-Positively as manager of general character; training and practical and horticulture, landscape gardening, agriculture, and up-to-date business methods. Address: H. INMAN, Box 111, Swarthmore, Pa. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

RESPONSIBLE POSITION wanted at English-Spanish stenographer without dictation; correspondence, typewriting work; understanding detail and bookkeeping. Address: MRS. C. C. CILLO, Box 181, R. F. D. No. 1, Houston, Tex. 23

WOMAN, refined, competent, trustworthy, would like position as housekeeper or assistant in a pleasant home. David C. Aldren. MARY R. MCCORD, Fond du Lac, Wis. 23

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BUSINESS WOMAN, alone, desires housekeeper, companionable, neat and efficient; give full particulars. Address S. H. O. DUNCAN, Okla. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER and draughtsman, accustomed to manufacturing office work; office or household work; good references. A. A. CALDSON, 2841 Curtis st., Denver. 24

PREFERRED RETAIL GROCER, capable, energetic, desires position with exclusive business; Address JOHN G. BERG, 5 Lincoln st., Denver, Col. 27

BOOKKEEPER (25) wishes position in West; 3 years' experience; reliable character; best references. Address: EDWARD BOKAY, 533 W. 8th st., Canton, Minn. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED by English woman, second class, work in Denver or Colorado. Address: E. L. CLARKE, 1223 E. 57th av., Denver. 25

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED-MALE

EXPERIENCED-Cood home on beautiful ranch, near Paso Robles, Cal., and wife (cook, farm hand) or women; capable, willing to do up housework; good wages to 2 adults and pay fare here after six months; in. MRS. J. R. BLAKE, Paso Robles Ranch, Cal. 30

EXPERIENCED, reliable man to help in general work in small country. Address: ROBERT GAY, Heber, Int. Cal. 21

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

EXPERIENCED-Cood home on beautiful ranch, near Paso Robles, Cal., and wife (cook, farm hand) or women; capable, willing to do up housework; good wages to 2 adults and pay fare here after six months; in. MRS. J. R. BLAKE, Paso Robles Ranch, Cal. 30

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Young man wants position of advancement in same line. Address: J. A. GARRETT, 128th st., New York. 25

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN, well educated, in good business ability, in any line of office work, trustworthy, willing to act as Pacific coast representative, some eastern business concerns. Address: A. W. VON REBER, San Francisco, Cal. 30

RE ADVERTISING AGENT wanted; locally traveling in California; references. JOHN A. PASADENA, Cal. 27

Position by printer and job and good architect (over 10 years) by brass; state salary and conditions. Address: THOS. LEE SHEPARD, 1011 E. 10th st., Portland, Ore. 24

WANTED (30), married, would like eastern commercial work, interests in any line of business. H. E. P. 5th st., Portland, Ore. 24

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WANTED employment. Address: M. D. MAHANEY, 1841 Grant st., Cal. 30

WOMAN desires position companion for lady of leisure; no politics or vices; references. Address: P. J. WILLIAMS, 715 E. 1st, Cal. 30

Wanted, thoroughly experienced and capable employment. MRS. S. WORTH, 1015 Nob Hill, San Francisco, Cal. 30

Wanted companion desires position in family; can teach English and music; thoroughly experienced; go anywhere or conditions. MISS ELIXOR, 373 South Second st., San Francisco, Cal. 28

Wanted, 3 years' experience desired; ready, or to take charge. Address: P. J. H. ROSS, Los Angeles, Cal. 24

1-Foreign

WANTED-MALE

Wanted position in British Consulate, 1296 Richard st., San Francisco, Cal. 30

WANTED-FEMALE

Wanted-GOVERNESS for 2 young girls, age 6 and 8. Address: Mrs. S. Prudenston, Sussex, Eng. 28

WANTED-MALE

Wanted, 30, married, requires position; well up in repairs. Address: J. C. CRES, Station 1, Chicago, Ill. 28

Any kind wanted for retail watchman or general. Address: ENOCH NEWTON, N. York, N. Y. 28

Wanted, 30, age 20, desire to be used in highly paid position. Address: THUR WIGMORE, 1015 Barks, Eng. 28

Wanted, extensive commercial experience in manufacturing, London and Paris, California, Corrientes, America. Address: 28

WANTED-FEMALE

Philadelphia, Pa.

Y, 1422 Arch
s. 30

MAN, broad experience

MERCHANDISE

position on first-
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sekeeper, secretary
wishes possi

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS
BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**, Phone Richmond 1492.

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ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
B. F. MACY
410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3009.

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D. CUSIMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 296 Boylston st., Boston; 52 Union sq., New York.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS AND FOLDERS, 100 assorted, 81; Celluloid Lesson Markers, 25c per set; catalogue from JOHN H. TEARLE, 429 Boylston st., Boston.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Christmas Cards and Folders, Mrs. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS, TENTS, WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. See for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Intensely interesting. Very fine developing and printing.

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ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Upholstering, Cleaning, Vacuuming, 120 Kneble st., Roxbury, Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN ELLIOTT CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

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LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA", ready-to-wear corsets, MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston. Best American, English and German makes.

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Christmas Novelties of All Kinds at BONNELL'S, 270 Massachusetts Avenue.

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"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOGGINS, 14 Park st., Boston.

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NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD and Office Furniture. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see S. SPURGEON, 51-53 Beverly st., Tel. 277.

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HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 72-78 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS LANNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 18 Winter st.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. "BUILDERS" and GENERAL HARDWARE.

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"CARTERS' UNDERWEAR, PLEASE", NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

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MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

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S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BOX TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Terms, 500 Boylston st.

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THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

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W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

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JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Est. 1893, 41 Howard St., Tel. 1416 Hay.

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RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC., UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1758. Send for catalogue.

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 30 Milk st., Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

FOR A GOOD MEAL GO TO PRESTON'S LUNCH

1088 Boylston st., Boston. Oak Grove Creamery Co. opp. Berkeley bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick-lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

BOSTON

RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS
ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Room No. 6, Smith No. 2, AM. W. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

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AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

LYNN, MASS.

APPAREL FOR LADIES
LA GRECQUE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively by LYNN by GOLDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

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BESSE ROLFE CO., Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Right Prices.

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SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW-HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

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J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2800

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HILL, WELCH CO., Housefurnishers and Upholsters. Store on two streets, MONROE and OXFORD STS.

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HUNT'S LUNCH, QUALITY FOOD IS CENTRAL SQUARE

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CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS, arties and rubbers for every member of the family at HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, 20 Market st., J. C. PALMER, Manager.

WEST SOMERVILLE

BOOTS AND SHOES
SCHOOL SHOES—The American Boy and Girl, our specialties. DUNBAR & STONE, Davis sq.

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J. H. DALT N & SON CO., Groceries and Provisions at Boston Prices. Tel. 28 Holland St., W. Somerville, Mass.

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JEWELERS, Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fine Repairing. DERBY & FISH, Davis sq.

MALDEN, MASS.

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COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light storage, etc. For very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMANENT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOOKS
THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 405 Jefferson Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Lesson Markers and Quarterly Covers. Send for catalogue. LILLIAN M. SIBSON.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES. No job too large or too small for E. R. FRANK, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORSETS

THE CORSET SHOP, Frederika Pluckhahn Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats, 407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

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LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby Railway Exchange bldg., Milwaukee, Tel. Main 1251.

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WM. RECKMEYER CO., Furriers. Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

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KNUSSEL'S HAIR SHOP, Hair Goods, Manicuring, Hair Dressing. 404 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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H. B. FRIEDMAN, Ladies' Tailor, 587 Jackson st., near Juneau ave., Milwaukee.

MANICURING

MARIE L. FRANK, MANICURING, Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pfister Lobby.

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EDGAR DOWNER, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 97 Farwell ave., 530 Park pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

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SCHWARTZ, Fall Showing Exclusive Millinery 410 Milwaukee Street : Milwaukee

TAILORS

WM. MARINITS CO., Makers of Correct Clothes for the Man Who Cares. Suits \$35 and up. 102 Mason St., Milwaukee

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LADIES' TAILOR
WEAR CUSTOM-MADE SUITS Same price as ready-made. 57c guaranteed. J. KATZ, 208 N. Fifth Street

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FRED RICHARDSON, INC., Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
ALL OF THE NEWEST LATEST STYLES for men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 295 Mass. ave.

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HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, carving sets, razors, shears, manicure sets, skates for Xmas. CENTRAL SQ. HARDWARE CO.

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ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts ave. Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2850 Camb.

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Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
55 Liberty St., New York City

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York City

ROY L. GUTHMAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
820 Broadway, Phone North 5206, N.Y. City

HARRIETTE M. JOHNSTON WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
60 Wall St., New York

DEAN & CUSHMAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
15 FREDMONT ST., BOSTON

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

LYNN H. SMITH
State and Federal Courts
Jefferson, Wis.

JOE P. LYON
Attorney-at-Law—Room 206
Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

De Forest M. Neale, Herbert W. Packard
NEALE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
627-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

BEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Edward J. Clark, Lawyer
825 Yeon Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good
non-resident clients by publishing their
professional cards in this column.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE you a few hours to spare? We
want man or woman in each town. No
capital needed. An hour's work shows dol-
lar gain. In spare time. Pocket sample,
400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept.
569), 20 Warren St., New York

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEE

Coleman & Gilbert
For the most convenient and
up-to-date high class

Back Bay Suites

1 to 3 Rooms with Bath and Large
Kitchenette

New Buildings, Just Being
Completed

In the finest and most convenient res-
idential section on HUNTINGTON AVE.
Having elevator and janitor service,
steam heat and continuous hot water,
refrigerators, free vacuum cleaner, in
fact, all possible modern improvements,
at moderate rent.

We operate and manage our own
buildings and guarantee first-class ser-
vice. For particulars inquire on prem-
ises.

331 Huntington Avenue
Tel. 1310 B. N.

Two and Three-Room

Suites for Rent

with bath, kitchenette and private recep-
tion hall; moderate rental. Apply on
premises, 35 Hemenway St., corner of
Norway St.

ALPHA ROAD, 29, Dorchester—Top
suite 6 rooms and large reception; rent
reasonable; one of the best suites in Dor-
chester. Tel. Dor. 1073-M.

TO LET—6 Garrison St., suite up one
flight; two outside rooms with bath and
kitchenette. Apply to janitor.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Don't Pull Your Tie to Pieces

Buy a Peerless Collar
and Tie Holder. It fas-
tens the turn-over collar
to back shirt band in-
stantly without using
collar button or button
holes. Forms slot be-
tween folds of collar
which supports tie and
absolutely prevents
binding. This gold plated
pat. novelty will last
for years. Agents want-<

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 TO 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—An energetic and ambitious man to take a working interest in a forty-acre ranch in Yakima county, Washington, under the Teton (government) ditch, 33 acres in commercial apple, two and three years old; splendid opportunity for the right man; adaptability more necessary than experience; being unable to give it my individual attention I will make a liberal contract; \$2500 capital required; balance may be paid from earnings of land. Further details by correspondence. D. E. ROBERTS, 2011 South 12th, Tacoma, Washington.

WANTED—An energetic, capable and resourceful representative for an Electric Vehicle Co., who desires to have an agency in Boston. Address 174 Monitor office.

BAY STATE NEWS

MILTON

James F. Mitchell, who has served the town three years as auditor, has announced his candidacy for the board of selectmen.

The Milton schools will reopen Jan. 6. Gordon Stuart of Blue Hills terrace has returned from a trip through Nova Scotia.

The Milton Historical Society will hold its ninth annual meeting in the town hall Saturday evening.

Huntington Frothingham Wolcott post 102 has elected: Commander, Nathaniel S. Barry; senior vice-commander, William P. Leavitt; junior vice-commander, James Farrell; adjutant, John Taylor; quartermaster, J. Strangman.

Walter S. Parker, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, will address the Vose Parents' Association Jan. 17. It is expected that State Commissioner of Education David Snedden will address the society in March.

MELROSE

Men's clubs have formed a federation and elected: President, School Superintendent John C. Anthony; vice-president, Louis A. Beecher; secretary, Merritt R. Meyer; treasurer, Charles G. Schaefer. The clubs represented are the Liberal Union of the Unitarian and Universalist churches, Men's clubs of the First Congregational, Highlands Congregational, First Baptist, Green Street Baptist and East Side chapel and the Wesley Brotherhood of the First Methodist church. Committee chairmen elected are: Civic betterment, President Victor A. Friend of the Board of Trade; moral betterment, George D. Orton; social, William A. Jepson.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor and City Treasurer Edward A. Badger have \$285,000 of bonds to be placed upon the market early in the new year, when it is believed bond houses will pay more liberally than at present. Of the bonds \$40,000 are for the purchase of park and playground property, \$225,000 for the high school addition and \$20,000 for other public improvements.

The trustees of the Royall house have decided to close the house until April.

DORCHESTER

The Mattapan Improvement Association has reorganized for the year, and will elect officers at its first meeting in January.

The literary committee of the Dorchester Woman's Club has arranged for a series of lectures. The club will meet the fourth Thursday of each month at its clubhouse on Center street.

Jan. 6 is the date set for the next meeting of the Pilgrim Woman's Club of Uphams Corner.

EVERETT

The first three presidents of Abbie T. Sher tent, Daughters of Veterans, have presented the tent with a silk flag. The tent, last evening, decided to hold a joint installation of officers with the Gen. A. P. Martin camp, Sons of Veterans, Jan. 3.

The special committee recently appointed by Mayor James Chambers to report a comprehensive plan for school development in the city, held its first meeting last evening when residents of the Mt. Washington district were heard. They urged additional school accommodations.

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43: President, Mrs. Catherine Finley; senior vice-president, Mrs. Minnie O. Eames; junior vice-president, Mrs. Rose S. Estes; treasurer, Mrs. Clara J. Smith; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart; guard, Mrs. Edie B. Richards; delegates to department convention, Mrs. Mary L. Durbin and Mrs. Clara J. Smith; alternates, Mrs. Grace Whittier and Mrs. Isabelle M. Smith.

LEXINGTON

Katherine Jewell Everts will give Percy MacKay's "Jeanne d'Arc" in a dramatic recital next Tuesday afternoon before the Outlook Club in the Old Belfry Club hall.

MALDEN

John P. McCarthy has received an appointment as a member of the permanent force of the fire department.

Wayland D. Towner of Baldwin street, a junior at the University of Maine, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Prism, the junior class publication.

WATERTOWN

Notices have been issued for a special town meeting Dec. 30 to consider the appropriation of \$1104 to pay the cities of Cambridge and Newton for police service rendered at the recent lookout at the Hood Rubber Company.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

PRINTERS AND DESIGNERS

MODEL MODERN PRINT SHOP
Wm. & S. Southworth
 PRINTERS DESIGNERS
 1322 W. WABASH AVENUE
 CHICAGO, U.S.A.
 Information—Inquiries Invited

RESTAURANTS—CAFES

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING
 BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
 221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO
 No Liquors Served.
 (Formerly the Roma)

CHICAGO THE GARDEN INN THE DUTCH GARDEN
 144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
 115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe
 Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR NEVER SLIP

PAN LIFTER
 A Sale at Every House!
 AGENTS WANTED
 MOORE & COOPER, Exclusive Agents
 4713-19 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Sample by Mail 25 cents

PATENTS
PATENT YOUR IDEAS and make Money
 "HOW TO GET THEM"
 Return of All Fees Absolutely Insured
 If You Wish, If Not Successful.
 ADVISE TODAY
 WRITE TODAY
 JOSHUA R. H. POTTS
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 5 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO
MARTIN & SHERLOCK
 LAWYERS
 313 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO
CLAYTON W. MOGG
 Probate and Real Estate Law,
 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
COWAN & HOLLIS
 Attorneys-at-Law
 601 Old Building, Chicago
ELLIS C. WOOD
 Attorney and Counselor
 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
FREDERICK A. BANGS
 LAWYER
 622 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

SURVEYORS

GUSTAF H. CARLSON
 City and County Surveyor. 25 N. Dearborn street, Chicago. Tel. Randolph 3283.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
 Suite 1715, Mailers Bldg., 59 E. Madison St., Tel. Randolph 797. CHICAGO
DR. D. V. BOWER
 Phone Central 4574
 Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg.
FLORENCE R. ATKINSON, Dentist.
 Suite 1116 Masonic Temple, Chicago; phone Central 5062.

PIANO TUNING

Piano Tuning, Repairing,
 Polishing and action regulating. O. W. HAINES, 4028 N. 41st st., Chicago; phone Irving 2384-1602

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Pleasant 7-room apartment, private porches, desirable location, convenient transportation. 7141 Yale ave.; phone Normal 4254.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—4-room apartment between 47th and 60th sts.; L. C. transportation. RG, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

NO PLACE LIKE HOME But you can find it at the **SCOTTISH INN** 3638 Drexel Boulevard New—Cozy—Convenient

WINCHESTER

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church held its annual meeting and banquet last evening. Charles A. Lane was elected president, and he will name five other members to serve with him on the board of directors.


QUINCY

Quincy commandery, K. T., held a convocation in Masonic Temple Monday evening. The degrees, "Order of the Temple" and "Order of Malta," were conferred upon several candidates.

NEWTON

Carol singing is to be revived by some members of the Newton Centre Unitarian church this evening.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPERS

 Made in Two Sizes, Nos. 1 and 2
 The DUNTLEY is the only sweeper with both the SUCTION and also a REVOLVING BRUSH and one can therefore both VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and pick up all LINT, THREADS, PINS, ETC. IN ONE OPERATION.
 Easily emptied—Dust compartment in form of a drawer. FULLY GUARANTEED for one year against any defects whatever in workmanship or material.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT
 Get all dirt and litter IN ONE OPERATION. LIGHT IN WEIGHT. LOW IN PRICE. AGENTS WANTED.
 Works like an old-fashioned Carpet Sweeper.

DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPER CO.
 6501 State Street
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Metal Arts & Crafts Co.

 Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
 SEND TO
A. B. HOLMES
 4328 W. Monroe St., Chicago
 for the beautiful and helpful My Prayer, framed in brass.....50c
 Good-for-You (Booklet).....30c
 Quilpment (Motto).....20c
 If not satisfactory money refunded.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—CHICAGO
CARRELLA MOODY
 LADIES' hair dressing, manicuring, shampooing and bleaching, imported hair goods. 514 Venetian bldg., 15 E. Washington St., Chicago. Tel. Central 2905, Automatic 42318

DRESSMAKERS—CHICAGO
Dressmaking
 by the day; reasonable prices.
 MARGARET BAHRIG
 648 W. 50th st. Phone Normal 8221.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
A Business for Women
 One of the most prosperous lines for women's work is the selling of high class reliable corsets. Many are making profits of over \$50 weekly. I am authorized to assign exclusive territory for a well known corset; will give full selling instructions, sending several fashionable samples in handsome leather case ready for showing and taking orders; investment of only \$15 is required, which is reimbursed upon easy conditions. Write for full details and proofs. T. L. HENRY, 1426 North American bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Advertisements
 Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
 To insure proper Classification.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
SKIRT HANGERS
 Quickly and Easily Attached
 Daintily boxed with a gift card.
 50c Booklet, "Thoughtful Little Gifts," mailed upon request.
POHLSON'S GIFT SHOP
 Pawtucket, R. I.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
DIAMOND CORSET SHIELDS
 Fit snugly on any corset. Prevent corset bones or steels from breaking through. Save dress and underwear from friction, etc. Odorless; washable. Double corset's durability. Nailsbook plain, 25 cents; pair, lace trimmed, 50 cents pair. Ask at all stores.
The "Curl"
 Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves, pinsets. No wire, bone, wood, metal. Soft rubber only. Great for children's hair. 3 sizes, 3 colors. 25 cents a set. At stores or by mail.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
 Dept. R, 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y. City

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE DOUGLAS LEGGING and Ankletie (Invisible)
 For men and women who motor and walk. Ankletie, wool 50c; silk \$1.50. Legging 81c and \$1.25. Ankletie Tight \$1.50.
 For sale at leading stores.
Douglas Ankletie Co.
 Hartford, Connecticut

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HETZER BROS.
 FURRIERS. Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed. 561 Washington St., Boston. Room 403. Or, 4187-Y.
 SPECIAL—Feathers curled, dyed; dyeing and repairing done. PEARL, 7 Temple pl. room 50; tel. Oxford 3282.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
PAINTING AND DECORATING KANSAS CITY
ED. LOCKHART
 House Painting and Hardwood Finishing. Signs and Striping a Specialty. 513 E. 10th St. Home Phone Main 9206

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co.
 Washington Ave. and Fourth Street - - - ST. LOUIS
 CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS. CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS. LARGEST DEALERS IN THESE GOODS IN THE WEST.
 Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Garland's
 409-411-413 Broadway ST. LOUIS
 THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
 THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
 THOMAS W. GARLAND

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
For Anything in Cut Hair
 Go to **ABSHERS**
 Quality, honest treatment and good workmanship guaranteed.
Abshers Hair Dressing Parlor
 5057 DELMAR AVENUE
 We make a specialty of extra shades. Mail orders given prompt attention. Phone Monroe 2001. ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
SPECIAL
 Three Pound Box
 Chocolates and Bonbons
\$1.00
OPAL CANDY CO.
 Light Lunches Served at All Hours
 1818, Monroe 2928, Delmar 3631-L
 Delmar Building, Kingshighway and Delmar Avenue, ST. LOUIS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
CHAPMAN BROS.
 5901
 Delmar Ave.
 3110-12
 Arsenal St.
 ST. LOUIS
 Specialists in Dry Cleaning
 Good Work Prompt Service
 Cabsby 1700

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Miss J. E. JAMES
 DRESSMAKING
 Phone Forest 1796. 5036 Delmar Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.
MEN'S SPECIALTIES
CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
 SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. CHARLES
 \$3 and \$2 Hats
 Silk Hats \$5

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
RESTAURANTS
 Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
 415-417 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS
 Phone Bell Main 812
 Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies.

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 Quickly and Easily Attached
 Daintily boxed with a gift card.
 50c Booklet, "Thoughtful Little Gifts," mailed upon request.
POHLSON'S GIFT SHOP
 Pawtucket, R. I.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
It Grew in the Ocean
KELP
 Curries are useful, ornamental, durable, including a large line of unique articles, as fancy baskets for all purposes, favors, bells, hand bags, vases, etc. To introduce these novelties we will send post paid for 25 cents choice of Napkin Ring or Pin Tray and our illustrated catalog. Address: SOUTH PACIFIC KELP CO., 440 Goldfinch St., San Diego, Cal. Originators and Manufacturers.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
CATNIP BALL
 10 cts. Everywhere
 A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any Amusing Drug, Bird or Toy and an Exerciser. Store. By mail to any address if they do not furnish them. DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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KELP
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News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Back Bay, where so many new apartments have been built in the past season, leads in real estate transfers again today. The houses are getting into the hands of investors to hold for permanent incomes.

The four-story double brick apartments situated at 38 to 42 Denmark street, near Hemenway street, bought a short time ago by Josephine Shea, are now sold to Morris Weinstein. There are 6978 square feet of land, taxed for \$10,400, also included in the total assessment of \$40,000.

Another Back Bay sale has been made by Henry A. Smith to Alice L. Wolf of the premises 627 Commonwealth avenue, near Sherborn street, being a four-story well-front brick residence and 3099 square feet of land. The entire property is assessed for \$31,500, of which the land is valued at \$10,000.

TRANSFERS OF FENWAY LAND

Final papers were passed today by which the Boston Water Power Company transfers to Charles A. Campbell of Ipswich, Mass., five lots of land on the south side of Peterborough street, junction of Kilmarnock street, containing 17,546 square feet and assessed for \$18,200.

The Boston Water Power Company also transferred to Patrick Byrne of Boston three lots of land on the north side of Queensbury street, near the junction of Kilmarnock street, containing 10,353 square feet having an assessed valuation of \$10,500. These lots were sold at public auction on Nov. 30 by John C. Kiley.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCE

The three-story octagon brick dwelling at 5 Highland street, near Eliot square, has been purchased by John F. Chevalier. The property is taxed in the name of John F. Muldoon for \$5500 and the 1354 square feet of land in the lot carry \$900 of that amount.

DORCHESTER TRANSFERS

Papers have gone to record transferring an estate located at 80 Wrentham street, near Florida street, from Patrick F. Brophy to Joseph Mulchitarian. The lot contains 3800 square feet of land, taxed for \$500. The total assessment is \$2100.

James A. Whitehead takes title to about 8000 square feet of building land on Mattapan street, near Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, which is assessed for \$1600. Thomas H. Barnes, owner, made the sale.

NEW HAVEN AND GRAND TRUNK HEADS ENTER PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY

(Continued from page one)

them go on their own recognition, but Henry A. Guiler, assistant United States district attorney, in charge of the prosecution, objected pointing out that they were not residents of this district and the formal bail was fixed and promptly furnished.

The two railroad chiefs were compelled to wait nearly half an hour before their cases were called. Mr. Mellen, who came down from his offices in the Grand Central station in an auto, waited in the court room where the trial of Julian Hawthorne and his associates charged with having used the mails to defraud, was in progress, but Mr. Chamberlain remained in the offices of the district attorney until notified that he was wanted in court.

Both of the accused men were represented by their personal attorneys, and the court proceedings were purely formal. The plea of not guilty was entered with the privilege reserved of withdrawing it and either changing it or demurring to the indictment at any time previous to Jan. 6.

As soon as bail had been fixed Mr. Mellen returned to the Grand Central station, while Mr. Chamberlain went back to the Waldorf hotel where he has been staying for several weeks.

Nothing was heard from Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk, also under indictment. Mr. Smithers is in Europe and it is understood that he will appear as soon as he can make arrangements for the trip to this city. He had no counsel present in court.

SUBMARINE FAST ON SHOAL

WASHINGTON—Submarine B-2, which went ashore on a shoal two miles off Cape Henry, cannot be towed into deep water unless a channel is dredged, says a wireless to the navy department from Commander John B. Patten of the navy yard, Norfolk.

WOMAN SELLS SILK MILLS

NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Kate Henning Andrews, wife of Otto Andrews, has conveyed the Lamberts Point silk mills property to the Andrews Silk Company, Inc. The consideration in the deed put to record was \$5, but the recordation tax was on a valuation of \$39,000.

RED CROSS SENDS \$2000 GIFT

WASHINGTON—The American Red Cross Society today sent a gift of \$2000 in equal sums of \$500 each to Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria and the relief committee at Salonika.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two overdue ocean liners were reported today by wireless. The Red Star line steamer Menominee from Antwerp gave her position at 7 a. m. as 620 miles east of Boston lightship. She is expected in port Thursday afternoon with 70 cabin passengers. She was due Monday.

The British steamer Sicilian from Glasgow with 23 second cabin and 104 steerage passengers, was 220 miles east of Cape Race at 10 p. m. yesterday. The Sicilian is expected here Wednesday.

The British steamer Herminius, Captain Iddes, from Buenos Aires, arrived on scheduled time today. In her holds were 5000 tons of wool, hides and dyestuffs, part of which will be discharged here and the remainder at New York.

Laden with 61,772 bushels of salt, the British steamer Rhine was towed to an anchorage in the harbor today, after waiting off the coast for a favorable wind. The Rhine was reported late yesterday, and three Boston tugs, the Confidence, Neponset and Mary Arnold, raced out of port to secure the tow. The Neponset won. Lumber will be loaded at Mystic docks for the return trip to Buenos Aires.

Breaking adrift from the moorings at Eatonville, N. S., the British schooner St. Anthony, Captain Gates, from Parrboro, N. S., for Boston, ran aground and is now full of water. The vessel will be towed into Port Greville or be taken back to Parrboro for repairs after the deckload of lumber has been discharged.

Towing the three-masted schooner Henry R. Tilton, the steam trawler Swell, in command of Capt. Herbert Green, steamed up the harbor today. The Tilton was anchored at East Boston flats and the steamer proceeded to T wharf to discharge 70,000 pounds of haddock, 200 pounds of cod and 1200 pounds of sole.

Officers and crew of the Swell are expecting salvage money. The Tilton was found abandoned about 95 miles south-east of Highland light.

There was an unusually brisk demand for fresh fish at T wharf today. Dealers bought in large quantities to supply the demands of the holiday trade.

Only six fishing vessels were at the pier today, including two steam trawlers with large fares. The steamer Swell headed the list with 80,400 pounds.

Other arrivals were: Steam trawler Ripple 51,300 pounds, schooners Galates 6700, Metacomet 11,000, W. H. Clement 1200, and the Mary Edith with 7300 pounds. Prices were unusually high today, especially cod, haddock and hake. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$12 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$7.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$7.25, medium hake \$5.25, and cusk \$4.

Two Leyland line steamers sailed from Boston this morning, each carrying large consignments of freight for England. The steamship Lancastrian, Captain Popham, bound for London, had in her holds 24,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 barrels of flour, 1300 tons of flour, 5000 barrels of apples and much general cargo.

Beneath the hatch of the steamship Iberian, which left in command of Captain Jago, were stowed 68,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of provisions, 5000 barrels of apples and other cargo.

Three tropical cruises during the next months are announced by the North German Lloyd steamship line. The twin screw steamship Grosser Kurfurst will make two 28-day cruises to the West Indies, the Panama canal, Bermuda and South America, leaving New York on Jan. 16 and Feb. 20. Another cruise to Cuba, the Panama canal and Jamaica lasts for 16 days. The steamer leaves New York on March 27.

Advices from Lunenburg, N. S., say that Captain Sprague and crew of the schooner Henry R. Tilton arrived here last night on the schooner W. N. Zwicker, which picked them up last Friday night after their vessel had become waterlogged. The crew of the Tilton had been lashed to the masts for several hours.

Steamers of the Eastern Steamship Corporation's lines for eastern ports, are now operating on the winter schedule. Sailings between Boston, Rockland, Camden, Castine, Searsport, Bucksport, Wintertown and Mt. Desert are by the steamer Belfast, leaving India wharf, Boston, at 5 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays. The steamers Governor Dingley and Bay State, for Portland, leave Central wharf at 7 p. m. each week day. The steamer Calvin Austin on the International line for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, St. John and the provinces, leaves Central wharf at 9 a. m. Mondays.

Steamship Saxonia, which left here Dec. 13, was reported by wireless yesterday morning, 461 miles west of Fastnet. She is due to arrive at Queenstown today. Steamship Winifredia of the Leyland line, which left here Dec. 14, was 100 miles west of Fastnet at noon yesterday and is expected to reach Liverpool tonight.

Cunard steamship Mauritania, which left New York Tuesday with the holiday mail and several hundred passengers, landed her passengers at Fishguard yesterday and they reached London at 2 p. m.

Apparently sustaining no damage, the Clyde line steamship Carib, from Georgetown for New York, which stranded inside of Cape Fear Saturday, is proceeding.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen Dec. 24
Hindenburg, for Rotterdam Dec. 24
Lusitania, for Liverpool Dec. 24
Mauritius, for Liverpool Dec. 24
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp Dec. 25
La Provence, for Havre Dec. 25
President Lincoln, for Hamburg Dec. 25
Virginia, for Havre Dec. 25
Niagara, for Havre Dec. 25
Minneapolis, for Antwerp Dec. 25
Majestic, for Southampton Dec. 25
Martha Washington, for Naples Dec. 25
Russia, for Rotterdam Dec. 25

Sailings from Boston
Canadian, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Sicilian, for Glasgow Dec. 25
Arable, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Nimrod, for Glasgow Dec. 25
Ivernia, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Pretorian, for Glasgow Dec. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia
Menominee, for Antwerp Dec. 25
Hawford, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Mantua, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Merion, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Marquette, for Antwerp Dec. 31
Sailings from Portland, Me.
Pretorian, for Glasgow Dec. 25
Dominion, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Canada, for Liverpool Dec. 25
Corinthian, for Glasgow Dec. 25

Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Laurentia, for New York Dec. 24
Carmania, for New York Dec. 24
Arable, for Boston Dec. 24
Canada, for Halifax Dec. 24
Celtic, for New York Dec. 24
Ivernia, for New York Dec. 24
Mauritius, for New York Dec. 24
Mauritania, for New York Dec. 24
Dominion, for Halifax Dec. 24
Canada, for New York Dec. 24
Saxonia, for Boston Dec. 24
Titic, for New York Dec. 24
Lusitania, for New York Dec. 24
Arable, for Boston Dec. 24

Sailings from London
Minnetonka, for New York Dec. 25
Carmania, for New York Dec. 25
Minthalia, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Southampton
Oceanic, for New York Dec. 25
President Grant, for New York Dec. 25
St. Paul, for New York Dec. 25
Victoria Louise, for New York Dec. 25
Minnetonka, for New York Dec. 25
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York Dec. 25
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Dec. 25
Majestic, for New York Dec. 25
Niagara, for New York Dec. 25
President Lincoln, for New York Dec. 25
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from New York
California, for New York Dec. 25
Nimrod, for Boston Dec. 25
Corinthian, for Portland Dec. 25
Caledonia, for New York Dec. 25
Pretorian, for Boston Dec. 25
Columbia, for New York Dec. 25
Scandinavian, for Portland Dec. 25
Cameo, for New York Dec. 25
Sicilian, for Boston Dec. 25

Sailings from Hamburg
President Grant, for New York Dec. 25
Victoria Louise, for New York Dec. 25
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York Dec. 25
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Dec. 25
Majestic, for New York Dec. 25
Niagara, for New York Dec. 25
President Lincoln, for New York Dec. 25
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Bremen
Breslau, for New York Dec. 25
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York Dec. 25
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Dec. 25
Majestic, for New York Dec. 25
Niagara, for New York Dec. 25
President Lincoln, for New York Dec. 25
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Antwerp
Manitou, for Boston Dec. 25
Zealand, for New York Dec. 25

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
Sch Kenwood, Allen, Cabo Rojo, P. R.
Tg H S Nichols, Pettee, Rockport, Mass., tug lighter West End.
Str Pisa (Ger), Lerche, from Hamburg via Halifax, N. S.
Str Herminius (Br), Iddes, Buenos Aires, Montevideo via Barbados.
Str Camden, Brown, Winterport.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Confidence, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.
Tug Standard, Muller, New York, tug bge S O Co No 88.
Tug Mars, Derickson, Philadelphia, tug bge Josephus and H A Allyn.
Ship Rhine (Br), Bray, Turks island.
Cleared
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Winterport.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland.

Sailings from Rotterdam
New Amsterdam, for New York Dec. 25
Noordam, for New York Dec. 25
Lyndam, for New York Dec. 25
Potsdam, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Genoa
Stampalia, for New York Dec. 25
Duca D'Aosta, for New York Dec. 25
Chiriac, for New York Dec. 25
Caupia, for Boston Dec. 25
Berlita, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Trieste
Alfonia, for New York Dec. 25
Alce, for New York Dec. 25
Martha Washington, for New York Dec. 25
Argentina, for New York Dec. 25
Lanconia, for New York Dec. 25

Sailings from Fiume
Alfonia, for New York Dec. 25
Lanconia, for New York Dec. 25

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco Dec. 24
Hondolun, for Honolulu Dec. 24
Korea, for Hongkong Dec. 24
Serra, for Sydney Dec. 24
Sailings from Seattle Dec. 24
Tathylus, for Hongkong Dec. 24
Zelandia, for Sydney Dec. 24
Lord Curzon, for Hongkong Dec. 24
Luaba Maru, for Hongkong Dec. 24
Sailings from Tacoma Dec. 24
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong Dec. 24

Sailings from Vancouver
Empress of Japan, for Hongkong Dec. 25
Zealandia, for Sydney Dec. 25

Sailings from Hongkong
Awa Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Nile, for San Francisco Dec. 31
Sailings from Yokohama Dec. 31
Maeburui, for San Francisco Dec. 31
Chilo Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Tanda Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Sailings from Honolulu Dec. 31
Lurline, for San Francisco Dec. 24
Siberia, for San Francisco Dec. 24
Ventura, for San Francisco Dec. 24
China, for San Francisco Dec. 24
Mauria, for Vancouver Dec. 31

Sailings from Sydney
Aorangi, for San Francisco Dec. 25
*Carries United States mails.

Incoming Steamships at Boston
DUE TODAY
Pisa, from Hamburg Dec. 3
Zandvoort, from Rotterdam Dec. 7
L. P. Holmblad, Copenhagen via Dec. 6
Hermionius, from Montevideo Nov. 14
DUE WEDNESDAY
Canadian, from Liverpool Dec. 13
Louisiana, from Copenhagen Dec. 7
Sicilian, from Glasgow Dec. 14
Menominee, from Antwerp Dec. 12
DUE THURSDAY
Boston, from Yarmouth, N. S. Dec. 24
Calvin Austin, from St. John, N. S. Dec. 24
Aranmore, from Halifax, N. S. Dec. 24
DUE FRIDAY
Anglian, from London Dec. 14
Fenley, from Bremen Dec. 8
DUE SATURDAY
Pretoria, from Hamburg Dec. 14
Daleby, from Marseilles Dec. 5
DUE SUNDAY
Jeserle, from Japan and China Dec. 14
Boston, from Yarmouth, N. S. Dec. 14
DUE MONDAY
Kansaga, from Calcutta and Colombo Dec. 22
Hermionius, from Buenos Aires, Nov. 22
San Jose, from Port Limon, Dec. 22
DUE TUESDAY
Carlbrook, from Huelva Dec. 16
Cliftonian, from Rotterdam Dec. 17

By Wireless
SS Canadian, from Liverpool for Boston, was 900 miles east of Boston light at noon yesterday; expects to dock Wednesday 10 a. m.
CAPE RACE, N. F. Dec. 18—SS Lusitania, Liverpool for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 1200 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 p. m.; dock 3:30 a. m. Saturday. SS Hesperian, Glasgow for St. John, N. B., 35 miles east at 3:45 p. m.
BROOKHEAD, Dec. 23—Signaled, SS Chicago, New York for Havre.
FASTNET, Dec. 23—SS Saxonia, Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool, 161 miles west at 9:10 a. m.; due Queenstown midnight.
SIAMCONSET, Dec. 23—SS George Washington, Bremen for New York, 270 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon; dock 8:30 a. m. Tuesday.

ELEVATED PREPARES TO GIVE MEN AWARDS
Division superintendents of the Boston Elevated have been requested to send in their lists of conductors, motormen and other employees for consideration in connection with the annual distribution of gold gifts to the value of \$20 and \$25 each. The custom of giving these presents has been observed by the company for the nine years. It is understood that no discrimination will be shown in favor of men who remained loyal during the strike.

HOME FOR GIRLS HERE FOR SCHOOL IS CHURCH PLAN
Members of the Church of the Messiah have under consideration plans for the organization of a club or home for young women coming to Boston to study. A building is proposed, to stand on land adjoining the church.

The Rev. John McGraw-Foster, rector of the church, says the project is a wise one and that there is need of such a home for girls away from their own homes.

J. B. RUSSELL IS NOT IN B. & M.
Joseph B. Russell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today requested that the erroneous impression that he held a large voting strength in the Boston & Maine Railroad Company be corrected. Mr. Russell exercises a considerable voting strength in the New Haven road but is not a stockholder in the Boston & Maine.

BOSTON CITY CLUB CONCERT
Orchestral numbers are to be given at a concert in the Boston City Club on the evening of Dec. 31.

(Editorial from Monday's Transcript)

NEW ENGLAND THE TARGET

Those New Englanders who are pressing for a congressional investigation of railroad conditions in this section will not lack for assistance from interests which are avowedly hostile to the New England States. For example, nothing would better suit the railroads whose shipping port is New York than to see a prolonged investigation by a committee of Congress of New England railroads, the effect of which would certainly halt plans for New England railroad extensions and for Boston's port development by alarming sources of credit upon which is dependent the financing of such projects. Let us not forget that the influence long exercised by New England in both Houses of Congress, to the great advantage of this section, has resulted in powerful combinations against us in business as well as in politics.

Any committee of Congress appointed to investigate the New England railroad system is certain to include one or more Congressmen from the West and South. Many of these members have been elected on a platform pledging war upon the protected industries of New England. Such an investigation will give them the opportunity they have long sought to pillory New England before the public, and New England as a whole cannot but feel the force of the blows aimed by such hands at our railroad system. These political investigators may start on the trail of the railroads, but they will soon be gunning for all New England. It is difficult to see what possible good can come to New England from such an investigation. It is very easy to see the dangerous probabilities it threatens.

If there is to be another investigation to determine how the deficiencies in our railroad system, from which the traveling public is daily, and in many instances justly complaining, are to be remedied, a conference of the New England Governors could plan an investigation by New England experts in the interest of the New England states. The assistance of the federal government can be obtained through the Interstate Commerce Commission. The sooner these six states come to a fuller recognition of their community of interests the sooner will they cooperate to meet the outside competition that confronts them on every side by union from within. The new year would be a good time to call such a conference. Who will take the initiative?

(Editorial from Monday's Record)

The signs of reaction against the succession of assaults on all New England business and property are not wanting. They can be met any day in almost any conversation. Any community abused or taken advantage of by monopoly or other force will comment sharply and to the purpose. But that is not the issue now. Agencies of force far removed from Boston and New England interests are training their heaviest guns on New England railroads, the textile business of this region, on every item of our prosperity and successful business. New England would feel disgusted enough to wake up too late and find that she had been made game of by New York interests which are feeling panicky at the metropolis' transportation plight and scared by the evidences of Boston's great advances.

No community ever yet advanced on a programme of "knocking." Boston and New England face great commercial opportunity. Let's all work together for it, and if there are changes to be made let them be amicably discussed. Boston's commercial progress won't amount to five cents' worth otherwise.

—ADVERTISEMENT—

MRS. WILSON SELECTS SECRETARY

TRENTON, N. J.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson announces the choice of Miss Isabella Hagner to be her social secretary at the White House. Miss Hagner is now connected with the department of state at Washington, but was secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt for seven years.

TEACHERS HOLD DINNER

The annual dinner of the Fisk teachers' agency at Young's hotel Monday evening was attended by a large number of guests. Among those present and speaking were Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Prof. Charles Zuehl, Dr. Dillon Brownson,

Prof. G. W. Douglas, the Rev. E. L. Mills, Miss Evangeline Hatheway, W. B. Herick, Dr. Herbert F. Fisk, the Rev. L. J. Birney, dean of Boston University, and Everett O. Fisk, president of the agency.

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Latest Market Reports

GOOD SHOE BUSINESS FOR COMING YEAR SEEMS ASSURED

Although Buyers Have Been Conspicuously Absent From Market It Does Not Signify Inactive Business—Manufacturers Now Concerned About Prices

The initial season of the shoe trade for 1913 is only two weeks away and reports are favorable to a good business provided nothing outside of market possibilities occur. Buyers have been conspicuously absent during the past two months, but that does not signify that the trade is inert of approaching an inactive condition. There is no other shoe center in the country where the real situation is so unobservable as it is in this market. The 600 firms doing business here seldom reflect by any outward manifestation much if any of the actual status of the business.

Statistics show that this market is credited with annual sales of about \$200,000,000 worth of footwear, but not 2 per cent of this output comes to or goes from Lincoln and adjacent streets, therefore it takes more than a superficial glance to make a fair estimate of what is going on in the shoe business of this section. Hence a knowledge of factory conditions, and the ways and means which factories require when being run to full capacity reveal with more or less accuracy the volume of their production; so from this viewpoint to state that the trade is active would be only a conservative estimate.

Manufacturers are again concerned regarding prices. The December dullness in the leather market has not resulted in any appreciable drop in values, and as future wants should receive attention soon after Jan. 1, there is some fear that a general demand for leather from a market not burdened with a surplus will stiffen prices if not advance them.

As a matter of fact a sample order of men's heavy side leather shoes dated Nov. 6 since advanced from 2½ cents to 10 cents per pair and the buyer so notified. Inquiry showed that other manufacturers of these grades had done the same. As it was generally supposed that price had struck the top this was unexpected. While this condition is confined to the grades mentioned its effect may be felt throughout the entire market. That the tanners still hold the master hand in leather commodities, can't be denied. A surplus does not exist and the production is so regulated as to conform to their own interests. Therefore statements of a firmer market seem to possess some truth, so a decline in shoe prices is not at present probable.

The figures now ruling among men's high grade shoes are quite stable, contractors operating with more confidence than in the ordinary lines. Manufacturers report plenty of business for weeks to come. Their spring trade is now secure, and what ordering there is comes in small lots. Makers of men's lower priced stylish shoes state that trade is good with a reserve which will run their factories for two months or more. The salesmen have returned from a very satisfactory trip and are extremely optimistic over future prospects. While the top prices were obtained they were greatly assisted by having samples which could be sold at popular prices when quality was forced to give way to imperative demands.

Manufacturers of men's heavy shoes are well supplied with orders and the extent of the sample business would indicate a continuance of the present situation. Some of the prices are again being revised upwards, the new rates having already appeared on case lots ordered subsequent to the placing of this season's sample orders. This unexpected rise is attributed by the manufacturers to the fact that their early leather orders are now exhausted, therefore the cost of their goods being based on full market rates has made this feature obligatory.

This may also apply to the boys' and youths' serviceable shoes. The prices which the salesmen had while on the road caused buyers to put off contracting, as many believed a waiting game would prove profitable, but it does not appear so at present.

Ladies' footwear is receiving the anticipated spring attention and a fair volume of business has come to hand. Some of the contracts are large, approximating 30,000 or more pairs. The factories are preparing for a long and full run, and if no labor troubles arise a satisfactory season is assured.

Misses' and children's shoe factories will start the new season at capacity limits. In some instances manufacturers are behind in shipments, claiming two and three months' work ahead, as the business has been rather spasmodic, not coming when looked for, but later in larger lots than is usual.

The leather market is steady and unchanged concerning prices, production or surplus. There may have been noticed a little more effort made to sell, but it is mostly confined to irregular lots coming from a year's end accumulation or lines which for some good reason have been dropped and are desirable to close out rather than include them in the inventories.

Staple grades are firm with a trend toward greater strength which any snappy buying in January may aid.

The hide market is quiet, but prices have not sagged much if any. The winter hide is not worth within 2 cents of what the summer hide is, and today's quotations show that difference.

A large hide dealer stated that the packers have been criticized for the high values prevailing for the past six months, when the tanners were mostly to blame. It was learned in the way of explanation that tanners knowing the summer

"pull offs" were to be below normal, bid against one another in order to obtain a sufficient supply. Therefore the tanners set the upward pace which the packers willingly took advantage of.

At present tanners have large lots of maximum price hides in their pits, and unless some unexpected event occurs they will "make good" on the deal. Trade prognostications would make it appear that they will, but time works wonders in mercantile as well as in other affairs.

Hemlock sole leather had a fair December week. Sales for immediate shipment were small, but there was more doing on orders for January delivery. The foreign trade was much the same as the domestic.

Union sole leather sales also fell off. Sole cutters operating close to requirements. This condition is expected to last until after Jan. 1.

Oak leather shows no change. There is very little of it in this market and the lack of ready stock is likely to be a feature for some time to come.

Black calf skins are having only an ordinary demand. Tans, however, are much more active than blacks. A falling off in the sales of lightweights was reported, but the plumper skins seem to move freely.

Chrome side upper leather is temporarily quiet; still prices are very strong and buyers' wants can be fairly estimated. Therefore dealers are unconcerned over the present situation.

Those dealing in split leather report that all grades of split are still short of the demand. Flexibles and black finishes are well sold up. The foreign trade is no small factor, an order for 300 dozen coming from Sweden last week.

Patent calf is having a large call, floor stocks are completely sold out, and patent kid is close to it as a free seller. Patent side leather is another proposition, for while the light weights are moving fairly well, the heavy stock is in small demand.

While the trading in glazed kid has fallen off this month the prospect for the coming year is believed to be very good. The demand for kid shoes is improving. Shoe buyers seek to realize the excellent quality combined with the reasonable low prices which kid shoes present and have sampled more freely of the grade than for many seasons past. Prices of goat skins are advancing which may later affect the prices of finished stock in which case kid might climb to a value too close to the more popular grades of light stock and stunt its sales to some degree.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is slow of sale and the market has a tame appearance with the quotation unchanged at 41½¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions and transactions rarely exceed jobbing proportions, but the general undertone is fairly steady. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.20, gen sam E \$6.25, graded B \$6.30, D \$6.30, E \$6.30, F \$6.35, G \$6.40, H \$6.45, I \$6.45, K \$7.10, M \$7.20, N \$8.35, WG \$9.00, WW \$9.10.

Tar and Pitch—Business continues seasonably light with quotations unchanged at \$6.00 for tar and \$4.25 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 31s 3d. Rosin, common, 15s 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 15s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin weak, good \$5.30. Spirits weak, machine 37½¢. Tar quiet at \$2.20; turpentine, hard, \$3; soft, \$4; virgin, \$2.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 37½¢. 38s; sales \$76, receipts 709, exports 1639, stock 34731. Rosin firm; sales 3874, receipts 3842, exports 11679, stock 140104. Prices: WW \$7.45, WG \$7.35, G \$7.25, M \$7, K \$6.35, I \$5.70, H \$5.65, G \$5.50, B \$5.45.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK—There is a strong probability that Interborough will reach final agreement with the public service commission on subway operating contracts today.

At a special meeting Interborough directors Monday afternoon ratified certain changes in form and substance of the contracts and gave President Shonts authority to negotiate with the public service commission on the points in question. Certain matters had come up during negotiations which materially affected final form of the contract.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE

SHARON, Pa.—With the ending of the ore-carrying season, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, is laying off crews. This has been one of the best years in the history of the road. The company is already preparing for next season's business and officials expect 1913 to break all previous records.

MORE HOPEFUL VIEW CONCERNING MARKET FOR COPPER METAL

Demand Is Still Light but Some Expectation Is Entertained That Greater Activity Will Develop

STOCKS ARE LOW

NEW YORK—Although the market for copper metal continues to display extreme dullness, there are indications that more activity will develop in the near future. For some time past buyers have been influenced to a great extent by the depression in the domestic and foreign securities markets. Another factor in causing consumers on both sides of the water to go slow in making new commitments has been the erratic fluctuation in prices of standard copper in the London metal market. Prices at that center have been depressed by bear operations, but within the last day or two there has been a decided change for the better, standard copper warrants rising sharply. While this advance was not accompanied by an active inquiry for copper from abroad, it was taken to indicate that foreigners are again likely to reenter the market in order to replenish their already low stocks.

The situation here also remains quiet, consumers generally being disposed to hold off as long as possible. They are well supplied for the balance of the year, but are not in a very strong position so far as January and February supplies are concerned. It would not be surprising, therefore, should a buying movement of substantial proportions develop within the next week or two. In the meantime all of the leading producing and selling companies are content to await the entrance of consumers into the market, and are not disposed to make any concessions in prices from the prevailing level of 17½¢.

The statistical position of the metal is practically unaltered, stocks in consumers' hands, both at home and abroad, being quite low. Warehouse supplies also are light, and taking all things into consideration, the situation is declared by those in a position to know to be a sound one. While some price concessions have been made by the smaller dealers, this practice is limited and is not a criterion of market conditions. Consumption of the red metal the world over continues as active as heretofore, but for the reasons above stated consumers evidently prefer to have the producers instead of themselves carry the stock, which has been the rule for the past eight months.

It is yet too early to make any intelligent forecast of the forthcoming statement of the Copper Producers Association, although the reports are that it will make a modest showing, not any of the large amounts of the past few years. Domestic deliveries are said to be on the recent month's average, while exports for the current month promise to be much larger than those reported in November. For 18 days of the current month approximately 30,000 lbs. have been sent abroad, which would indicate a total for the month of about 55,000,000 lbs. Production is expected to show some falling off, but the recent strikes at Bingham, Utah, and at Ely, Nev., are likely to be more fully reflected in the current month's operations than they were in November.

The exports of copper for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 last furnish an interesting comparison with the two preceding years. They show that so far this year shipments have been approximately 1,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, but an increase of more than 63,000,000 lbs. over the shipments made in the corresponding period in 1910. Had it not been for the unlooked for falling off in shipments last month, the aggregate for the period mentioned would have broken all previous records. However, it is believed that the consignments this month will be sufficiently large to show a slight gain over those made in 1911. The table follows, figures in pounds:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
United Kingdom	96,000,000	96,000,000	79,257,940
France	115,710,160	110,235,840	90,441,280
Germany	240,005,280	181,574,400	169,180,440
Holland	131,553,440	201,152,000	191,926,480
Belgium	4,401,920	4,308,160	6,313,920
Austria	30,435,000	25,640,640	25,647,680
Italy	42,318,080	34,151,040	30,484,000
Russia	404,400	1,877,120	784,000
Others	6,704,320	2,112,320	1,733,920

T. L. Mon. 608,619,840 609,703,240 605,492,100

From the above statement it will be seen that the largest increase in exports during the 11 months was to Germany, although substantial gains were made in the shipments to Italy and to other countries. With the settlement of the trouble in southeastern Europe, and a return of confidence in the financial market, it is believed that the copper situation will develop even greater strength than has been witnessed during the past year. According to those in a position to talk the belief prevails that the year 1913 will witness a continuation of the prosperity in the trade that has been shown during the past twelve months.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

DENVER.—A reduction of 20 per cent in the telephone rates of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho has been announced, bringing the rates in these states down to the basis of the Colorado rate.

BELL TELEPHONE OF MISSOURI TO CHANGE ITS NAME

American Telephone has recently taken a further step in pursuance of the plan inaugurated last spring of operating the various Bell companies in the Southwest under one organization, with headquarters in St. Louis. This plan as it works out involves changing the name of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri to Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company.

One of the operating divisions created last spring extends over eastern Missouri, southwestern Illinois and all of Arkansas. In St. Louis and vicinity operations are carried on in the name of the Bell of Missouri, while in Arkansas they are carried on in the name of the Southwestern Company and in northeastern Missouri in that of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company. Naturally, this causes considerable confusion and some inconvenience to subscribers to avoid which it is proposed to operate all this territory, as well as Texas, under the name of Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company.

The name Bell of Missouri, while quite suitable for St. Louis and vicinity, is manifestly not well adapted for use in so large a territory as that now operated from St. Louis, covering, as it does, lines and offices in four separate states. Several names were considered and the conclusion has been reached that Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co. is the most appropriate.

The Southwestern Company will, therefore, acquire the Bell of Missouri, including the property in northeastern Missouri now operated in the name of the Missouri & Kansas Co.

There will be no change because of this transaction in the aggregate outstanding capital obligations. The combined authorized capital stock of the Southwestern and Bell of Missouri companies is now \$30,000,000. This will be increased to \$40,000,000, but no new stock will be issued except to retire obligations and provide for development.

TRAFFIC OF THE WESTERN ROADS CONTINUES HEAVY

CHICAGO—Traffic of the western railroads keeps up at a heavy pace and with the exception of a few lines of goods, which is seasonable at this time of the year, there is no sign of a change at this time. In the Northwest the demand for cars has been just as brisk as during the past month or two and shippers are at their wits end for want of proper facilities. The tonnage now, however, is more of a general character than it has been for a long time, although there is an enormous amount of grain moving, the latter being a leading feature of the traffic a few weeks past.

In the West freight of all kinds continues to pour in on the railroads although it would surprise traffic officials if December made as good a showing as November in the way of revenues. There is an enormous tonnage of holiday goods moving, but aside from this feature of the business gains are shown over a year ago running up as high as 15 per cent in some classifications. The southern roads are maintaining their previous heavy volume of freight and there appears to be no let-up in sight and cars are a scarce article.

There is one thing particularly in favor of the tonnage movement this year and which has redounded to the benefit of general business as well as the railroads and that is the moderate weather in all sections, even in the Northwest. There has been but little cold weather in the sections where the freight density is the greatest. For this reason the railroads have been able to handle business with more expediency than would have been possible under usual conditions.

COTTON COMPANY HAS PLAN READY

The reorganization plan of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, which the stockholders are to be asked to pass upon Jan. 6, provides for the incorporation of a new company in Massachusetts to take over the old with \$6,675,000 in cash that will be raised under the plan to liquidate the debts of the company and give it working capital. The new company will have \$2,000,000 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock and \$6,400,000 second preferred and \$5,000,000 common stock and \$5,000,000 three-year 6 per cent notes.

Holders of the present \$5,009,400 preferred stock will be given 109 per cent in the new second preferred. Holders of the present common stock will receive 33-1/3 per cent in the common of the new company and for each four shares of common now held will be entitled to subscribe to one share of the new first preferred and one share of new common at \$100. Bankers will take \$5,000,000 common at a price to be set by the present directors. They will underwrite the offering of stock and will get \$1,000,000 of the new common as a commission.

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON.—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, for November was 33,667 fine ounces, valued at £225,097, compared with 34,660 fine ounces, valued at £230,072 in October.

BOSTON & MAINE NEW OPERATING IDEA SET FORTH

Opening of Four of the New "Hump" Tracks an Event Foreshadowing Notable Improvements of the Road

CONSTRUCTION WORK

While but little public attention to date has been attracted to the matter, the opening to operation this week of four of the new "hump" tracks at Boston & Maine railroad's great inbound gateway at Mechanicville, N. Y., is an event which, it is believed, certainly foreshadows some very notable improvements in Boston & Maine's eastbound freight movement.

The hump-yard system has never before been employed by any of the New England roads, and expenditures connected therewith rising \$2,000,000, that have now been entered upon by the Mellen lines, bid fair to be reflected in a short time in the most substantial betterment of New England's eastbound freight schedules, which in the past have been a principal subject of service complaints. At Mechanicville fully 40 per cent of the freight brought into New England over Boston & Maine lines will be classified.

The improvements at Mechanicville will include 10 new receiving and some 33 departure tracks. For all of these the so-called hump device will be utilized whereby the freight cars, for purpose of classification for their various points of shipment, will be pushed up a slight incline, from the top of which they will be switched upon and gravitate down separate tracks on which the various east-bound trains can be made up and hereafter go through to destinations with almost no additional switching.

The Mellen management has mapped out and is rapidly pushing forward to completion such yard improvements both at Mechanicville and at Maybrook, the chief western outlet for the New Haven system, via Central New England railway, and through which (pending at least the building of New York Connecting railway) a very large amount of the New Haven's business has to go. Very heavy construction work is already under way at Maybrook.

At both Mechanicville and Maybrook about \$400,000 is now being spent on the yard facilities, and approximately \$300,000 additional at each point for modern engine houses. It is expected that all the pending gateway improvements at Maybrook, Mechanicville, Westchester and Newport, Vt., will be in full commission by next June.

At the last-mentioned point right of way recently has been bought for new freight yards that will be used jointly by the Boston & Maine and the Canadian Pacific and will cost several hundred thousand dollars. Another very important improvement is taking place at the Harlem river junction, which is of course the biggest freight gateway of the New Haven system. Here an electrification of the whole yard is being started. This will cost around \$500,000, and will represent the first freight yard in the world to be operated by electricity. By July 1 the entire electrification of the shore line as far as New Haven will be finished.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO.

The sinking fund of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey recently asked for tenders of bonds to be purchased with \$50,000 cash on hand succeeded in getting its bonds at an average of 75. This definitely establishes the market at a level about 15 points higher than the nominal quotations previously prevailing. The mortgage under which these bonds are issued covers the steamships Harvard and Yale now in service on the Pacific coast.

Much mystery has surrounded the leasing of these boats and their transfer to the opposite side of the United States. It is understood that persons acting for the interests of the New England owners of the Metropolitan of New Jersey bonds will shortly arrange for the inspection of the steamers to see if they are being kept in suitable physical condition in accordance with the provisions of the indenture.

MERCANTILE MARINE

NEW YORK—Officers and banking interests allied with International Mercantile Marine say they have no plans to place any of their White Star ships under the American flag or at present of organizing any new operating companies. In connection with development of their trade to the Panama canal they have transferred two Red Star line ships to American registry. They are considering now further development of their business through the canal and up and down the Pacific coast.

AVERAGE BRITISH WHEAT PRICES

NEW YORK—Average British wheat prices for week ending Dec. 10 for quarters of 480 pound each were 31s. and for a month ago were 32s. 10d. Average price for same period a year ago ranged at 32s. 9d., two years ago 30s. 6d., and three years ago 32- 3d.

ENGLAND NO LONGER TALKING OF LOWER RATES FOR MONEY

Demand for Funds Brisk and Bullion Goes to India—Practise of English Bankers in Charging Commissions

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A fortnight ago the money market was "talking cheap money." In anticipation of a reduction of bank rate at an early date the standard of 5 per cent was being neglected; and with the January release of dividend money looming upon the horizon, it was not only a matter of "talking cheap money," but rates actually began to slip back. This, however, was a short view (as the market view so often is) and money dealers have since been forced to realize that though the period between now and January is but brief, it may be full of difficulties and pitfalls.

The sobering cause was the weekly bank return, which showed a loss of gold (on balance) of £415,000. "Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind," for, since then the bank has "lost" no less than £900,000 worth of bullion, i. e. about £300,000 to South America and nearly £400,000 to India. On this the market has turned completely round and is now talking of a possible rise in the bank rate to 6 per cent.

The export of gold to India was caused by the prohibitive price put upon India bills by the council of India. The balance of trade rendered remittances to India imperative, and it was cheaper to send gold than to pay the price asked for the bills. Why the secretary of state for India has been thus unwilling to sell his bills is a matter for conjecture, but it may be surmised that, in response to recent criticism, he is desirous of reducing the enormously inflated balances of Indian money now held in London.

As regards the other gold exports, there is undoubtedly a trade boom not only in Great Britain but in the world generally. There is therefore likely to be a great demand for the one commodity, viz., gold, which has come to be agreed upon as the basis of the credit system, which is the driving force of all the world's great commercial and industrial undertakings. The movement of crops and produce has to be financed; workmen building railways and houses and so forth have to be fed and paid; and though the actual cash employed is relatively very small, compared with the total cost of the transactions involved, still in the aggregate, and as compared with the small visible supply of accessible gold, it is big enough to demand respectful consideration. And since London is the only free market for gold in the world the direct pull always comes upon us. Thus Egypt will call upon us for gold wherewith to move her cotton crop; South America with her rubber makes an equally insistent cry, and even the United States, though she has plenty of gold in her treasury sometimes comes upon London for more gold, because her banking system will not allow her to make use of what she has already got.

Talking about the American banking system reminds the writer that there was recently a news item in the London Times to the effect that the New York banks were about to abolish the charge for commission on the collection of cheques on banks situated in certain surrounding states. It may be of interest in this connection to read what is the present practice of London bankers with regard to commissions generally. For many years past, the writer's own personal memory goes back nearly 30 years in this matter, London bankers, speaking generally, have collected all cheques free of charge. Of course the bankers on whom cheques are drawn, e. g., Scotch and Irish and foreign bankers, in some cases make a charge for remitting proceeds; but English bankers never do so, and therefore by far the majority of cheques which an Englishman pays into the credit of his account with his banker suffer no toll whatever. As regards commissions generally it may be said that English bankers are allowing them to fall more or less into desuetude, so far as all ordinary banking operations are concerned. This is owing partly to the growing idea that commissions, being restrictive of business, are in the long run restrictive of the profits which business brings. It is better, so the London banker perhaps half unconsciously argues, to trust to the profits springing from the handling of the increased supply of deposits which follow in the train of freedom, than to the old-fashioned method of knocking off a few sixpences from each item of money, as it passes through one's hands. Besides commissions are frequently sources of irritation to customers, who are apt to take revenge by reducing their balances to a minimum; whereas a customer who is not irritated in this way and seems to himself to be getting a good deal of service rendered for nothing is much more apt to take a free and generous view of the balance he should keep on his bank account.

It is not meant that it should be implied from this that English bankers have departed entirely from the practise of arranging to charge a fixed commission, or commission at a fixed percentage on the turnover, in the case of accounts which from their very nature are not likely to be otherwise remunerative; rather it is meant that whereas the old-time banker looked upon commissions as one of his main sources of income, and therefore charged it whenever he got a chance, the modern banker looks upon the balance maintained on the account as his chief source of revenue, and so

long as that is large and generous is content to do all sorts of services without any charge.

Here and there in England there may still be relics of the old practise of charging commission on the collection of cheques. Queer centers of conservatism linger in the most unlikely places. In one of the foremost seaports in England, and that is to say in the world, it was the practise of merchants, not very many years ago, to refrain from paying cheques into their accounts, in order to avoid the commission charge, if they could possibly use them, in place of their own cheques, as remittances to other merchants. It was a clumsy method, but its very clumsiness retarded the wheels of business.

GOOD YEAR FOR NATIONAL LEAD

NEW YORK—National Lead's fiscal year 1912, which coincides with the calendar year, will have been one of its best from the viewpoint of tonnage. At times the company has been taxed to keep pace with orders. In the case of white lead demand was stimulated by lower price of linseed, due to larger flax crops. The company started 1912 with the largest stocks of manufactured goods on hand in its history, but these have been practically wiped out.

The same severe competition that cut into profits in 1911 was present to less marked extent in 1912, but on the larger business done the company will show somewhat better net than in 1911. The following shows earnings for the last six years:

	Net earnings	Preferred dividends	% paid	Year
1911	\$2,447,347	\$1,706,732	3	\$121,953
1910	2,398,202	1,706,732	4	68,254
1909	2,393,419	1,706,732	5	254,917
1908	2,302,752	1,706,732	5	164,250
1907	2,942,245	1,706,732	4	255,381
1906	2,499,632	1,396,744	3	184,226

By the end of next year all plants should be in a state of high operating efficiency, and it is planned to further improve two of the largest, including the Atlantic refinery on Long Island, by gradual rebuilding. Policy of increasing value of the common stock by increasing assets behind it has the hearty approval of National Lead's board, so that the present common dividend rate of 3 per cent may be considered as a fixture for some time.

WHEAT BUYING MORE ACTIVE

CHICAGO—Cash wheat men are drifting to the bull side of the market after a long spell of bearishness, and export trade is reviving. One of the biggest exporters of Canadian and American wheat pronounces the situation the best in five years. Exporters have bought low-grade hard winter wheat in the Southwest, and are selling abroad freely. Mills, as usual, have begun buying wheat previous to turn of the year. Dullness is generally expected just before and just after the holidays, frequently extending to March. Minneapolis mills usually shut down about this time, but this year continue running to full capacity. Mills recently have been buying low-grade wheat as freely as they were taking the choice grades a few weeks ago.

One of the most active operators says: "There are less than 3,000,000 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat here, which is only wheat available for delivery on future contracts at present, the 400,000-odd bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 red winter wheat being held at 17½ cents over May delivery, and the 1,300,000 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 hard wheat also being at a premium over May. From way the market has acted the past three weeks and reacted every time May dropped below 90 cents a bushel, it looks as if wheat were low enough for the present."

CAR SHORTAGE STILL ACUTE

NEW YORK—The American Railway Association statement of car surpluses and shortages as of Dec. 14 shows total surplus of 26,814 cars, compared with 26,135 on Nov. 30 last, an increase of 479.

The total shortage on Dec. 14 was 6100 against 62,536 on Nov. 30, a decrease of 13,900, leaving a net shortage on Dec. 14 of 34,293 cars.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 24.)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Chicago—H. A. Bolman of Seiz, Schwab & Co., Essex.
Elmira, N. Y.—M. H. Friendly of Friendly B. & Co., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co., Essex.
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln st.
Philadelphia—Mr. Kendall of Lippincott & Co., friends.

THE HOME FORUM

Writers of the South

A recent volume on the literary hearthstones of the American South by Mrs. Pickett shows a long list of notable southern people who have given the world enduring literature and lesser works that have charmed the hour. They include Poe, Lanier, Hayne, Timrod and Simms, Harris (Uncle Remus) and Francis Scott Key ("Oh, say, can you see?"); Bagley and two women writers, Margaret Junkin Preston and Augusta Evans Wilson. These are the names chosen for mention in a review in the Literary Digest, but readers of course quickly recall others such as Miss Murfree, Miss Johnston, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, and others.

Lines from "The Lyric Year"

The volume of 100 best poems published in the past year by American poets is prefaced with an account of how the votes for the prizes went. From the poem which stood fourth, by Ridgely Torrence, the following passage is taken:

BEYOND the outmost moons of sleep
From world to world the living rivers leap.
There as clear water waiting for our thirst
Is loveliness and unto each his own;
For all things deepen into love alone
And unto deeper awakenings draw
Surely, as to a runner's goal;
And he whose love is greatest shall be first
Though over him should roll
The rushing trumpets of the sundered law
Pouring their wrathful vials,
And round him heavy swords of final trial
Smite, yet shall they melt when he has passed
And entered trembling to the inmost awe
Whose airs are clear surprise; where he
At last
With eyes upholding to the streaming dome
Shall find himself again at home
Within his father's house:
Clasping new fruitage from the heavenly boughs,
Being sweetly warmed and fed
With love, the honeycomb and bread,
And remembering with smiles the things departed
He shall drink the glory in the veiled cup
Seeing the healing of the broken-hearted
And the fallen sparrow lifted up.

Men of work, we want our poetry
from you—from men who will dare to
live a brave and true life.—Rev. F. W. Robertson.

PEACE ON EARTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I T CAME upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
The angels bending near the earth

*** Their wondrous story told:
Peace on the earth, good-will to men.

From heav'n's all-gracious King:
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

—Christian Science Hymnal, p. 92.

At this season of the year the familiar hymn above quoted sings itself in many a heart. Tired mortals, drowning with their own turbulence the angels' song, yet long to avail themselves of the tender invitation contained in the second verse of this same hymn:

"O ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
O rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing."

"Where," ask these longing ones, "is the 'peace on earth'? Is not nation arrayed against nation? Is not the struggle for existence about as hopeless as ever? Do we not see sin, sickness and suffering on every hand?" Yes, if we accept the testimony of the material senses, we seem to find trouble in many directions, but the material senses are by no means the "angels" to whose songs we are bidden to listen.

On page 581 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the author defines angels as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality and mortality." Since the Bible teaches that God is of too pure eyes to behold iniquity, it is clear that His thoughts can only inspire men to go deeper than the surface of material seeming and discern the real and eternal, where harmony reigns. No matter how inharmonious conditions may seem to be, beneath the debris of error, lies immutable reality, which needs only to be recognized. Like the flowers which bloom beneath the rubbish in early spring, peace and health and love may seem to be hidden under a mantle of discord, but let a kindly hand brush away this covering, and the perfect reality which was there in spite of appearances is seen.

This discernment of "a new heaven and a new earth" may not be accomplished at a single effort. It means the

patient replacing of every material misconception with the spiritual fact. If one attempts to analyze, even for an hour, the thoughts which he is thinking, he will realize that this work admits of few idle moments.

Touching briefly on a few of the temptations to wrong thinking which come to one, let us consider first the error of which mankind is perhaps most ready to be rid—physical suffering. The material senses may tell a disheartening tale of pain, inflammation or weakness. If one listens to this testimony, one is brought under the rule of so-called material law and pays the penalty imposed by that law so long as it is believed. If, however, as soon as discord attempts to manifest itself, one steadfastly clings to the truth that man in God's image must eternally reflect the divine perfection, he places himself under spiritual law and is freed from the penalties imposed by the counterfeit law of materiality.

So with sin. The physical senses may try to deceive one with the illusion that either pleasure or gain can come through wrong-doing. This falsity should be replaced with the great and demonstrable truth that the real man, being spiritual, can find pleasure or profit only in that which is pure and lovely, the fruit of Spirit.

Death, with its attendant belief of separation, may tempt one to believe in its reality. Centuries ago, Jesus demonstrated the powerlessness of death, and in due season we shall also assert our freedom from its tyrannical rule, though this final demonstration may be deferred until we have overcome the lesser errors which confront us. One would not expect a beginner in arithmetic to solve a difficult problem in geometry. Death may, however, even now be shorn of its terrors, by the understanding that it need involve no suffering, and that it does not mean the separation of loving hearts. In reality, it is the good qualities manifested by our friends that we love, and these we may always have with us. Moreover, we have good reason for the hope that we shall again be consciously with those we love, and in their company continue the work of attaining that state of perfection which is the universal goal.

This same rule should be applied to all the beliefs of discord that may be brought to our attention. No one should attempt to destroy error in the thought of another, unless that other so

requests, since to do so would be an intrusion on individual rights, but it is our duty to destroy our own belief in wrong, wherever the wrong may seem to appear. It is also entirely legitimate to work in a general way for the peace and prosperity of mankind. In these times of wars and rumors of wars, and of industrial unrest, they who cling steadfastly to the ideal of universal peace, founded on the solid rock of the spiritual brotherhood of man, are indeed benefactors to the human race.

Truly, the advanced understanding of God, as taught in Christian Science

is the coming today of Christ. Truth, and as each one considers the wonderful effect of the application of this understanding, not only in working out his own individual salvation, but in the awakening and purifying of the world-thought, all mankind may joyously expect that glad time which is referred to in the hymn previously quoted:

"When the new heav'n and earth shall own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

OAK TREE FAMOUS BUT OBSCURE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STUMP OF OAK AT HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, ENG.

ABOUT two miles from the center of the city of Leeds, Eng., by the side of the main road—Headingley lane—which passes through the large residential suburb of that name, there stands an old and age-worn stump of a tree carefully enclosed within iron railings. It is "The Oak," Headingley, from time immemorial a landmark and meeting place, the origin of which is lost in obscurity.

Many and various are the speculations in regard to it. Thorowby, the famous antiquarian of the seventeenth century, after pointing out that Headingley was in the wapentake of Skyrack and that

Skyrack was obviously a corruption of Shire-oak, contends that it must have been so denominated from "some remarkable oak" under which, as was the custom in bygone ages, justice was administered, and that the oak at Headingley was the "most likely in the wapentake to have given the name to it. That is not my opinion only," he adds, in the quaint phraseology of 300 years ago, "but of several learned and ingenious gentlemen whose public employment in administering justice in all parts of the district affords them better opportunity of observing and enquiry."

SKETCH OF A BROADENING TRANSITION

THE short story is of this age and its perfection seems to be illustrated in this very hour. In a few pages in Scribner's magazine, for example, one finds and feels not only the very tone and temper of the middle nineteenth century but the animus of the twentieth too, and traces moreover the process of awakening out of the one mental attitude into the more advanced on the part of one of the characters. This feat of terse characterization is accomplished by Miss Alice Brown in a story about a distinguished novelist who suddenly discovers that his delightful transcriptions of polite life are no longer read. Every-

body is interested in those folk who used to be called the submerged tenth, but who have now emerged very much into general notice. Everybody—or at least all the younger people—is following with zeal and more or less true conviction the slogan of brotherly love. The novelist seems to think that the emphasis on the duty of loving the ragged brother is somewhat overdone, for after all there is a duty of love even to the man who wears broadcloth, and perhaps a sorrier heart beats back of satin and furs than back of the rough lincey-woolsey of some old-time peasant costume, cherished for more than one generation, brought to America and worn in some evening of plays or tableaux at the settlement house.

The short story is itself a mark of this transition from the time when the well-to-do thought that they had leisure to read a three volume novel all about people very much like themselves. For now most earnest people allow themselves few books of light literature and are content with the magazines, where clean cut, brightly colored accounts of contemporary doings make very much the same impression as a good picture makes. The whole thing is there before you, as it were, on a single sheet of canvas, or two at the most.

In the story cited here the scene opens in the pleasant parlor of the successful novelist's house, where two eager young men, protagonists of progress, meet two young women who are working to forward the same causes. They talk to the bewilderment of their host and his pretty wife, with her ladylike reservations of the mid-Victorian tone. She thinks the young men are lacking in deference to the young ladies, and that the girls are too free in showing their sympathy with the enthusiasm of the men. In her day a young lady held herself aloof and left to the young gen-

tlemen the task of making themselves agreeable to her with compliments and society chat. Now the young women meet the young men on a common ground of entirely impersonal interests. All her ideas both of what young women should be and what are the really interesting things of life are swept aside by the turbulent wave of eager talk that goes on in her dainty drawing room. But when she presently sees the old-time miracle play which is being given by the mill hands for their own friends down at the hall she gets a little glimpse of what it all means.

Her husband awakes, too, and instead of repining over the passing of his own vogue he throws himself into the projected new magazine that would forward the cause of brotherly love. He is artist enough to discern the potential beauty in the new shaping of social relations as he has seen it at the settlement hall; and broad enough, too, to realize that there are other people in the world besides the mill hands and that selfish greed in the saddle, whether as capital or as labor, is very much the same harsh rider. But he concludes that through the iteration of these ideals of right relations the time is coming when people will be ashamed to do some of the selfish things they do now, and that the world really does move.

Talk to Your Horse

Talk to your horse and teach him to obey your voice as well as the reins, is the advice offered to drivers by Spirit of the West. This may prove valuable if, as sometimes happens, the lines break or come unbuckled. Besides, the horse likes the sociability of it. He easily learns a dozen or more words, but be careful to use them only for exactly what you mean. For instance, "whoa" means to stop at once and stand perfectly still; "get up" to go straight ahead and at once; "back" to step backward; "easy," or "steady," to slow up. These words the horse readily learns and takes kindly to. "Walk" means to change at once to a walk; and "all right," spoken in a calm, reassuring tone, means "don't be afraid, that won't hurt you," and it is wonderful to see what a calming effect it has. Speak firmly, but not sharply to the horses. Talking to your horse will make him more intelligent and more friendly.

The world of Spirit is not fore-closed. Thy senses are dulled, thy heart is deadened. Arise, become a learner; and bathe that earthly breast of thine, unwearyed, in the dew of a fresh morning.—Goethe.

CAUTION IN WEEDING LIBRARIES

SPEAKING at a dinner in London, Sir Herbert Maxwell said there was one connection between the library and the garden, inasmuch as both subjects required careful and periodical weeding. If one did not go about weeding carefully one was very apt to throw away something valuable. The most valuable book, weight for weight, in his library was one which he found cast away in the drawer of a disused writing table. It was a Bradshaw's railway guide for the year 1841—a tiny duodecimo which he was sure would fetch its value in bank notes.

Sir Herbert gave an instance of the careless weeding of a library which had disastrous consequences. Alexander Oswald was a great bibliophile. When his brother, who had no such taste, succeeded him, he found the house crowded with books. Passages and bedrooms were crammed with them. So George Oswald told the agent to get rid of the "rubbish." "Take away every book that hasn't a decent binding," he ordered. The agent did so, and several thousand volumes were sold at a shilling apiece. Among them was a Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems (1787) which had since fetched 500 guineas.

The speaker then gave an instance of

Tulips in New Jersey

THAT New Jersey was once included in the region named New Netherlands gives added picturesqueness to the story of the wonderful tulip growing in Montclair, a near neighbor to big Manhattan, whose name also echoes the days when the Dutch traders were contending with the Indians for the possession of the island and the lands round about. So tulips really should be somehow a traditional culture of the region.

Chester J. Hunt takes tulips seriously. Beginning at random with a few bulbs to brighten his garden, he has grown some of the most beautiful flowers ever known from the bulbs which come across seas to his delightful suburban home. It appears that it is not possible to raise the best bulbs in America, though the department of agriculture is now experimenting with them in the state of Washington. Mr. Hunt is even consulted by growers from abroad, according to an article in Suburban Life not long ago, and growers in the United States look on him as a leading authority. The annual tulip show of the Montclair Garden Society is a blaze of beauty, and the place is said to have no equal in the United States as a bulb town.

his own carelessness. "Some years ago," he said, "I wanted to get an Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, at the cost of £35. I was short of cash, and I thought I would sell some books. I chose a Sporting magazine of which I had a complete set, bar two numbers, from its beginning in 1770 to its demise in 1870. I got my encyclopedia, but you may judge of my chagrin when I read that last year the series of Sporting magazines was sold in London for £950."

Vincent Astor, who came into a fortune of \$65,000,000 a short time ago, on his majority, works every day at his desk in the Astor estate offices.

It is more barbarous to undermine the stability of a language than of an edifice that hath stood as long. This is done by the introduction of changes. Write as others do, but only as the best of others.—Lauder.

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Flowers on Mt. Rainier

OF all the fire mountains which, like beacons, once blazed along the Pacific coast, Mount Rainier is the noblest in form. Its massive white dome rises out of its forests like a world by itself. Above the forests there is a zone of the loveliest flowers, 50 miles in circuit and nearly two miles wide, so closely planted and luxuriant that it seems as if nature were economizing the precious ground and trying to see how many of her darlings she can get together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbines, erythroniums, larkspurs, etc., among which we wade knee-deep and waist-deep, the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal.—John Muir.

Browning's Arrival

I see my way as birds their trackless way.
I shall arrive—what time, what circuit first
I ask not . . .
In some time, His good time, I shall arrive;
He guides me and the bird. In his good time.—(Paracelsus)

Browning wrote these words at the beginning of his career. After that came long years of struggle for recognition. How he was ridiculed we all know. Who of us has not found some friend at some time who has laughed at our love for Browning? He was denied the rank of the real poets, while Mrs. Browning was rated among them. But at last Browning arrived, and some critics are ready to say that he will yet be rated the greatest English poet after Shakespeare.

With his strong sense of drama he would have worked as a dramatic poet, but he had his interest in thought and motive in his characters made his presentation of them too detailed, too slow, in other words, for the action of the stage, where traditionally we expect movement all the time. The drama for Browning's people is largely in their thoughts. What they think and feel over the ordinary events—or the extraordinary—is set forth with a marvelous sense of individual worth and quality. It gives the key to all Browning's poetry to remember that he is not a poet of nature, as Wordsworth was, nor a poet who loved even the poetical vestments of the muse, as did Tennyson, the pellucid stylist. Browning is thinking and writing always of human beings. Whether there is historical setting or only fancy, it is the man or woman for whom he cares and whom he would set forth in the best light.

Since 1900 726,000 acres of tillable land in New York state have been withdrawn from cultivation, says a pronouncement by the Automobile Trade League. The league makes this statement to emphasize the necessity of good roads to the farmer as well as the automobile user. Better highways will make the land profitable again by bringing the farmer close to his market, is the argument.

In Thy wisdom make me wise.

—Tennyson.

Patience Personified

When Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, was in America not long ago, he was spending a week-end at a country home. He tells the following story: "The first night that I arrived a dinner party was given. Feeling very enthusiastic over the recent flights, I began to tell the young woman who was my partner at the table of some of the details of the aviation sport.

"It was not until the dessert was brought on that I realized that I had been doing all the talking; indeed, the young woman seated next to me had not uttered a single word since I first began talking about aviation. Perhaps she was not interested in the subject. I thought, although to an enthusiast like me it seemed quite incredible.

"I am afraid I have been boring you with this shop talk," I said, feeling as if I should apologize.
"Oh, not at all," she murmured, in very polite tones; "but would you mind telling me, what is aviation?"—Lippincott.

Cinders and Ralph

In Our Four Footed Friends a story is told about a dog called Cinders who was the faithful friend of a little boy named Ralph. Ralph used to play with Cinders as if he were made of red flannel or rubber, but Cinders used to bear this roughness patiently, as if he knew that little Ralph did not understand the difference between a doggie who could walk and run and one who just stayed where he was put.

One day Ralph was in his carriage on the front piazza with Cinders beside him on the floor. Ralph jumped about so in the carriage that finally it rolled across the floor and down the steps. A strange man passing rushed up and prevented Ralph from falling from the carriage, but Cinders jumped, and taking hold of the man's trousers with his teeth, would not let go until Ralph's mother came. Cinders had not intended that the strange man should run away with Ralph, you see. Whether he meant to or not Cinders thought it was just as well to be on the safe side.

Another day Ralph ran through the open gate into the street and trotted

Wise Guardians

Dogs who are trained to take care of sheep are among the most faithful guardians that ever have been known. They learn how to drive the sheep in the right direction, to head off the ones that try to stray from the flock and to do all this without ever harming a single lamb. A famous writer tells the story of a shepherd named James who had some sheep which became mixed with a flock of another man. The shepherds trusted their dogs so well that it was agreed that if James' dog could choose out his own sheep from the other flock they would be given back to their owner. And the faithful sheep dog did run in among all the strange sheep and drive out from among them just the number that James had lost.

Picture Puzzle



What present for mother?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Citron.

Mr. Ryan's Art Gallery

Thomas F. Ryan is going to follow the example set by J. Pierpont Morgan and build an art gallery as an extension to his residence on Fifth avenue, says the Bellman. Located in the rear of the house, it will face Sixty-seventh street, Carrere & Hastings, the architects of the New York public library, have drawn the plans; it will be two stories in height and will have a beautiful marble facade and a loggia, covering the entire front above the ground floor. The loggia will be adorned with two graceful fonic columns. The interior of the gallery will be finished in marble and bronze and will be most ingeniously lighted in order to display to the best advantage the art treasures which Mr. Ryan, in a quiet way, has been collecting for a number of years. His collection includes a number of pieces by old masters, but is especially rich in the best work of modern artists.

Yet to Thee my soul should raise
Grateful vows and solemn praise,
And when every blessing's flown
Love Thee—for Thyself alone.
—Anna Letitia Barbauld.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 24, 1912

As tomorrow, Dec. 25, will be officially observed everywhere as Christmas day, no paper will be issued from this office on that day.

The Jew as an Idealist

WITH Christmas—what can be more fitting than a word about the Jew, and as this is the accepted season when much is made of the quotation, "On earth peace, good will toward men," what is more fitting than to touch upon the idealistic phase of this great race? America is not yet a land where anti-Semitism flourishes. As race antipathies often rest on quantitative rather than qualitative conditions, it is not necessary to venture the prophecy that the gentile and the Jew will never clash in the United States as they have in Russia, Germany, France and Roumania. The wider the geographical dispersion, the swifter the social assimilation and the more ardent the immigrant's loyalty to the traditional American ideal, the less likelihood we find of an outbreak of prejudice and antipathy. A book like Mary Antin's "The Promised Land," could hardly be duplicated in Europe, and it not only has brought fame to the author but increased respect for her race. That the fine portrait of Lincoln by Brenner now adorning the most democratic of American coins is by a recent exile from a Russian ghetto has a world of significance for both Russia and America. The empire is exiling artists and lovers of liberty; the republic is winning them. When the Titanic sank she carried down many heroes and heroines, but the "I will not leave thee" of an American Jewish matron had a touch of soul in it that forever will challenge and win humanity's homage. The nations of the world, who at first scorned David Lubin, now sit at his feet as he teaches Europe, America and Asia how to gather, collate, and interpret data respecting the world's crops—a reform that has a profound ethical as well as economic significance.

In the civic uplift campaigns of the United States carried on during the past decade in cities as far apart as Boston and Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and New York, the mainstays of the reform forces have been of the race that boasts of Amos, the prophet of righteousness and Nehemiah, the city builder. The elder Wise was a liberalizing factor in the field of theological and ritual reform. His eloquent son is in greater demand throughout the country as a prophet of social justice than any man in the New York pulpit. The Boston lawyer with the widest national reputation at the present time, based on professional and extra-professional service for the public, is not a descendant of the Puritans of Boston and Salem or of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, but is a native of Kentucky and is of Jewish stock. The progressive faction of the Democratic party naturally turns to him as a candidate for the department of justice in the Wilson cabinet, and the conservative faction as naturally opposes his nomination. In the same connection it is significant to note that the lawyer for the Pujo committee now probing into the secrets of "high finance" also is a Jew, with the same mastery of principles and details of business that has been shown by the Boston attorney just mentioned.

If America has escaped much of the strife between Jew and Christian that Europe knows even now, perhaps it has been due, first, to a theoretical equality under the law, guaranteed by the constitution and buttressed by statutory enactments and judicial decrees, and, secondly, to the fact that American environment has permitted the flowering out of virtues and capacities that always are admirable, especially when at the service of a democracy.

Communal Amenities and the Automobile

For a considerable period after the introduction of the automobile there was unmistakable and sometimes very pronounced antagonism to it on the part not only of individuals on foot, on horseback and in other vehicles, but throughout whole communities. Drastic ordinances, it will be recalled, were adopted by municipalities, and suburban towns rather vied with one another in devising means whereby automobilists might be restricted. All this is changing. In these days there are evidences of thoughtfulness and courtesy presented at intervals along the popular automobile routes. "Please Travel at Moderate Speed Through This Village," says a sign on one of the New England roads, and as the automobile emerges from the village, the eyes of its occupants fall upon another sign reading, "Thank You; Come Again!" "You Will Oblige Us By Driving Slowly Here—There Are Schools On This Street," says another sign. "Take the First Road to the Left, Not the Second, as Formerly," reads another. "We Hope to Have a Better Road for You Next Year," says still another, and at almost every street intersection and every crossroads the information given by signs and sign-arms is full, free and intelligible.

The automobile associations have done much toward supplying directing signs; they have done more, however, by teaching automobilists to respect not merely the rights but the prejudices and sentiments of the people through whose territory they travel. This is an agreeable consideration, but it is increased by the return made in response to it. There is now to be found widespread recognition of mutual interest in the new mode of travel, and not merely the small but the large communities are learning that the automobile is important enough to be especially recognized in civic management. Thus, New York city is about to install 1200 new arm street signs for the use of motorists on Broadway and Amsterdam avenues. These will cost \$9000, and they are to be so placed on the "shepherd's-crook" lamppost of recent installation that they may be read plainly by occupants of rapidly moving automobiles.

Signs carefully planned and adjusted, like these, make for real public convenience; they speak far more eloquently than words for civic efficiency; they leave a lasting and favorable impression upon visitors; they add to the comfort of the citizen and give impetus to the growth of good fellowship in the mass. The automobile is doing its part toward further cementing all parts of the Union and all parts of the continent, and it is doing it largely through the instrumentality of the small but priceless amenities of existence.

AN unprejudiced and disinterested hearer of such an account of Boston's present fire hazards as given by Commissioner Cole to the Twentieth Century Club can only assent to his demand for prompt change of administrative duties and responsibilities. The fire department is least of seven governmental agencies now charged with authority that is supposed to conserve life and property against loss by fire. Red tape binds in a wasteful way. Duplication exists where there should be unity, and simplicity and directness of action are thwarted by complexity and indirection. Is there a move in the direction of reform, then property-owning interests that might be affected if laws against unsafe and risky structures were enforced, get busy. Their success imposes higher insurance rates on the community at large and is to some extent an excuse for a startling total annual loss of property.

That there may be no question as to the correctness of this department head's complaint, it is only necessary to interrogate competent insurance experts and let them tell of a variety of local conditions that make Boston far from a national leader in fire prevention and reduction of hazards. New York city, of late years, has been forced to serious consideration of its own needs in this field, and has worked out a system of precise relations between the fire, police, street, building and wiring departments which gives primacy of authority to the first named and puts responsibility for delayed or inefficient action where it belongs and where it can be dealt with. Expert knowledge of the fire fighters controls action taken in all other fields of municipal activity that impinge or overlap in a way to delay the prevention of fires or their rapid and thorough extinction.

Commissioner Cole is not hesitant about intimating yet another defect of the local situation. The supposed federation of fire departments in Greater Boston for joint action is now wholly dependent upon the good will of fire chiefs. It should be a mandatory provision of law.

AS USUAL, the recess for Congress covers the holidays nicely, and, even better than that, for little is done during several days preceding and several days following it.

It is encouraging to learn from architects of the type composing the American institute that American architecture, distinctively as such, is making satisfactory progress. Only students of the subject and those who have traveled in foreign countries will be able to fully appreciate what is meant by American architecture. The general complaint on this side of the ocean is that it is running to monotony, but if one is fresh from Europe one does not find it so. Whatever of grandeur or beauty of architectural lines may be visible in the great cities of the United States, it is at once noticeable to the stranger that the lines are very different from those he is familiar with. In the opinion of those whose judgment is worthy of deference, there is growing up unmistakably an American architecture of a distinctive character and quality. In its development it will probably borrow from all the other nations of the earth, ancient and modern, and, in the process of absorption, embody in its own product only the best they have, or have had, to offer. The idea is advanced that if the modern skyscraper be closely analyzed traces will be found in it of the Grecian, Roman, Gothic and colonial. But this does not prevent the skyscraper from being unlike anything ever conceived in architecture before. The skyscraper would have been impossible without American invention. The steel skeleton, the terra cotta veneering, the elevator, had to come first.

But it is not in the skyscraper alone, or principally, that American architecture is distinctive and becoming more so. Freedom of treatment is allowed the designer, the builder and the decorator. The money latitude is great. Cost is not of first consequence. There is little prejudice. There is, it must be said, admirable private and public taste. The American architect has practically everything he can ask, and this includes his own way. He is judged by results rather than by plans or expenditures. Such opportunity ought to ripen into originality of design and treatment for buildings of all kinds, and it does. Americans are not cognizant of it, perhaps, for the reason given. There is too much duplication, imitation in this country. But the monotonous effects are confined to the nation. One who goes abroad and comes back with open eyes and mind will quickly see the difference in the prevailing types of architecture, even when comparison is confined to the United Kingdom.

It is always well to cultivate one's talent, whatever it may be. A Philadelphia musician the other day played his own wedding march.

Machine and Hand Made

AN HUNGARIAN manufacturer, whose place of business is in Kesmark, in the course of a recent visit to the United States, made some remarks, or is so reported, that must be of interest. He contrasted the greater use of machinery in the United States with the less use in his own country and stated that in his factory he had 300 machine looms and 400 hand looms. The further statement is made, "Much of his produce (sic), however, is in fine handwork and laces." The statement that much of the product of this Hungarian manufacturer is in fine, that is, delicate and better-made articles, reminds us that man has not yet been supplanted by the machine and it raises the question whether a certain quality of work can ever be supplied by machinery. We are quite well aware that modern machinery is very wonderful, but then so are Niagara falls and for some purposes they are not nearly so efficient or pleasing as some less grandiose rills. There must always be a doubt whether machinery can ever impart the peculiar quality of individual detail that handwork always gives and whether machine work is ever quite so strong as handwork. The advocates of the machine rely with implicit faith on their formula and the twentieth century world seems inclined to take them at their word. The weakness of the position of those that would turn society into a combination of large machines is that in the first place they have not fundamentally proved their formula, although they may think that they have, and in the second place they overlook the fact that man thinks and things do not. Nothing will give the appearance

Centralized Authority Needed

and the nuance to any articles of men's use that handwork gives. When an article in its making is steadily impressed with the conscious and intelligent effort of the skilled workman, it always shows it and imparts a satisfaction, if only of the eye, to the user.

Whether the full development of the tyranny of labor is not to result in the final disappearance of the skilled workman, is a question we do not purpose to discuss, but so far in many fields of industry the skill of the hand laborer and his pride in his work on one hand with the respect of the user and his interest in that workman's skill, to many seem surer ground for mutual liking and candor than any elaborate scheme of willy nilly "social" reform. Let us hope that we shall not be improved out of the "good job" sentiment. Let us also have machinery, more of it and better all the time but let not a colossus of pistons and clanking rods, belching chimneys and roaring furnaces shoulder the human man to one side, man, "the principal fact in the universe." It is a curious reflection that whereas the invention of these machines has been the fruit of long and severe thought, their practical use has been to do away with the necessity for thought, it is doubtful whether it has increased the geniality of men's attitude, one toward the other, and it is not at all doubtful whether it has not decreased the normal and wholesome mood of the manual laborer.

ONE of the most moving and persuasive arguments, in and out of Congress, for extension of federal activity and taxation in connection with development of inland waterways, has been that in this way producers, shippers and consumers, now restricted to such transportation as railways provide and on such terms as they dictate—unless the interstate commerce commission intervenes—would find relief. To be sure, evidence has not been lacking for some time that community of interest exists between certain of the great railway systems and some of the great steamship lines that by law are exempt from all foreign competition in the coastwise trade; and in view of this fact the interstate commerce commission has been asking for increased authority over water as well as land carriers. Why the commission has felt it necessary to ask for this added power—and to get it, we are glad to say—has been made evident by the course of events in connection with Panama canal toll legislation, and by the report recently filed by Special Commissioner Conant and made public on Monday. The lobby of the railroads at Washington spared no effort to shape Panama canal legislation so as to conserve their interests in coastwise trade as well as in land transportation, caring little apparently what effect their demands, if granted, might have upon national honor or upon foreign relations.

Mr. Conant not only gives impressive figures as to the extent of actual control of steamship lines running in Atlantic and Pacific waters, but he claims that much of the inland canalage of the East, including the Erie canal, has been brought under partial if not entire control of the railways. Couple with this the customary monopoly in most harbors of terminal facilities owned by railway lines, and it is not at all surprising that political and economic revolution should be flourishing just now in the venerable New England commonwealths and in the newer states of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Conant's report is a document that will figure in the exhibits of the people as they make history at Boston, Providence and Concord this winter. It also is published at an opportune time for Mr. Wickersham's use at Washington. For those persons who advocate restoration of competitive conditions it must have the effect of visualizing still more formidably the task of untangling the skein by means of court decrees. For persons favoring increased regulation and governmental control by a body having combined judicial, administrative and derivative legislative powers, the disclosure of the extent of "community of interest" will be less disconcerting.

STUDENTS of the evolution of parties must watch with more than ordinary interest the new methods and policies which are working out in the Progressive ranks. Without any responsibility for administrative action such as comes with power delegated by the people, leaders and adherents of the new party are the freer to plan on broad, constructive lines for education of voters, for systematic lobbying at state capitals and at Washington, and for issuance of literature. While the Democratic party settles its crucial problem of victory by the conservative or the progressive wing and is giving answer—"Yes" or "No"—to the clamor of the spoilsman, and while the Republican party is soberly coming to a decision as to what it must do to be trusted and victorious again, the Progressive party is preparing to get as much as possible of its recent national platform enacted by state Legislatures and by Congress. With extreme care competent, expert students of the problems involved are first being corralled in committees and then organized to bring pressure to bear upon legislators and upon the public in ways that appeal to men's reason. If customs and points of view and economic results are criticized by these experts, better substitutes are to be recommended. The plan is constructive. Its advocates are to be social engineers, not self-seeking lobbyists and tools of privilege, nor well meaning but narrow reformers. To make the campaign of education as effective as possible it is to be national in scope, and state and local efforts will harmonize with the national program.

Scrutiny of the names of the persons enlisted discloses quite a new type of worker as well as a unique program of action. The list tells the story of how much more aggressive American universities and colleges have become and how much more vitally related to national life they are than they were a generation ago. The prominence of social settlement workers also is significant, and tells its story of the conclusion to which so many of them have come as to the futility of much well meant altruism and democratic impulse so long as politics and statecraft have so large an admixture of calculated selfishness and together block the way of constructive social action. A party program defined by such persons as those who drafted the platform at Chicago upon which Roosevelt and Johnson ran, and a program worked out by such committees as have been selected for the task of making party history during the next year or two, will be found to make an unusual appeal to the ever increasing army of American university and college graduates who have elected sociology, ethics and modern history as their courses. The excess of the legal, commercial and professional politician elements in the older parties creates distrust

Who Controls Waterways?

American Architecture Moving Forward

Organized Progressivism Keeps Moving